

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. IV.-No. 2.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1886.

TERMS: \{\frac{\$1.50}{\text{Single copies}, 15 cents.}

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE PRINTING PRESS.

ANDREW CAMPBELL'S COUNTRY PRESS-FIRST PRESENTED IN 1861.

To us, it seems that the introduction of this well-known machine may be said to mark the turning point in the history of the cylinder machine in this country.

The "Napier," imported as early as 1827, had held undisputed control and been recognized as the pure type

of cylinder machines until the appearance of the machine now mentioned.

As we have already shown in these pages, efforts had been made to supplant it by the productions of Northrup, Newbury, Davis and others, but still the majority of cylinder presses made, sold and approved were of the Napier model, whether built by the Messrs. Hoe or by others. A. B. Taylor, recognizing the defects of this form

of press had endeavored to overcome them, but it was not until Campbell produced his so-called country press, in 1861, that the defects which had heretofore existed in the Napier school were fully recognized and in a great measure overcome.

To Campbell must be awarded the credit of having accomplished more in the direction named than all who had preceded him, and it is to be observed that the most important improvements made in cylinder presses have followed the introduction by him of his first country press.

We say "country" press, for it is to be remembered that while in the employ of Mr. A. B. Taylor, he designed and built a press particularly intended for the printing of illustrated papers of the Harper and Frank Leslie character, and that prior to this, his attention had been directed to the solution of the problem of an automatic feeder for cylinder presses—a problem yet to be successfully solved. The radical changes made by him may be summed up thus:

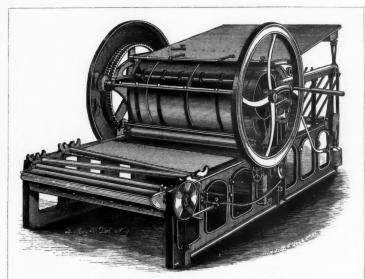
1. The diameter of the impression cylinder for the

size of sheet to be printed was reduced nearly one-half—important in giving a less weighty cylinder, thus aiding the operation of the machine by hand, and by many believed to lessen the tendency of injury to the type.

2. During the printing and non-printing movements of the bed, unequal rates of motion were imparted to it, and finally (3) the bed and cylinder were so connected through a series of

gears running from the fly wheel to the bed that their conjoint movements (the cylinder driving the bed) gave to his machines an accuracy of register in the employment of the cylinder press not previously attained, and this feature, one of great importance, was retained by the machine irrespective of its age or length of service.

Calling to his assistance, as general business manager, Mr. Thomas H. Senior, and later on employing the services of Mr. Robert Yorkston, recognized as one of the most expert pressmen of his day, the new machine was



CAMPBELL COUNTRY PRESS, SHOWN WITH FLY.

placed upon the market, and instantly jumped into popularity, and grew more so as its good features were recognized by printers. Two objections, however, attended the use of the machine.

1. It was excessively noisy, as springs were not at the time of its introduction employed in connection with the bed; a defect, however, subsequently remedied.

2. The patent, broadly covering the fly, granted to Isaac Adams, was still in force, and Mr. Campbell could not use it in connection with his press save at the risk of a law suit, nor could he make a satisfactory arrangement for its use.

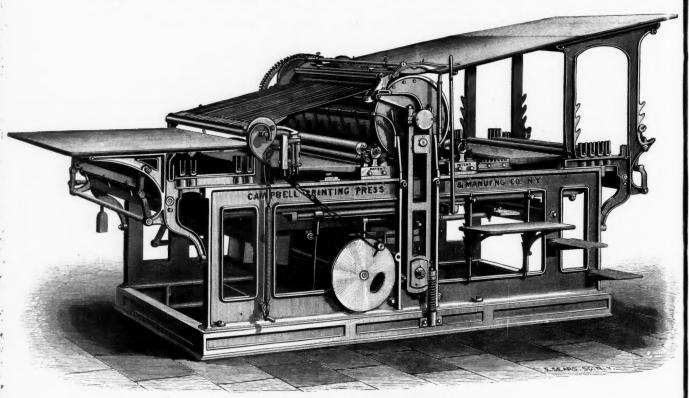
How many of these country presses were sold is probably only known to those directly interested, but the

types or form and printed, and with the commencement of the second revolution the sheet was released from the cylinder, received upon inclined fly fingers with its unprinted side next the fingers, and carried off by them and laid face down upon a receiving board; thus, the printed portion of the sheet failed to come into contact with any part of the mechanism during its delivery, and the tendancy to smut was obviated.

In the distribution of the ink, Mr. Campbell has shown great originality, followed by excellent results.

We believe he was the first in this country to make use of the so-called double distribution.

Prior to his use of this the form had been subjected to two or more rollings, by using with the machine a trip



CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS WITH DOUBLE DISTRIBUTION.

number was very large, and today many are to be found scattered all over this country.

Campbell might well have rested upon his well-earned laurels in connection with this machine, a cut of which is presented on preceding page, showing the same provided with a fly, but his nature was such that he could not.

His next effort was in the direction of a "two revolution cylinder," not the first one built as has been erroneously supposed by some, but one carrying with it a delivery of the printed sheet free from "smut," and this irrespective of the amount of ink required for the production of the printed sheet.

To accomplish this, the impression cylinder was made to revolve twice for each impression: the first revolution of the cylinder allowed the sheet to be presented to the motion, so that for each additional rolling, the machine accomplished a full movement, but did not print, thus necessarily reducing the product of the machine.

Campbell made use of form rollers, placed upon each side of the cylinder, and a separate inking apparatus is employed for each set of form rollers; thus it will be seen that the rollers supplied with ink by one of the apparatus employed for this purpose would naturally ink the "entering" end of the form more than the leaving end, which inequality would be corrected by the second set of form rollers, supplied in like manner with ink, entering upon the opposite end of the form.

Above we give an illustration of a press provided with this form of distribution. Various other improvements were made by him in this direction, among which may be cited his single adjustment of the form roller to a distributing roller, and at the same time to the form, where formerly two adjustments, a vertical and a horizontal one, were necessary.

In 1876, the management and business passed out of the hands of Mr. Campbell into the hands of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and by this company has been continued. Many improvements in connection with the presses have been added by them, and these have been fully described in this journal.

Since he severed his connection with the company, Mr. Campbell has not been inactive, and we hear of a new press of his, one of which has been built, and is about to be introduced to the trade under the auspices of his former agent.

In closing, we doubt if anyone familiar with the man and his works will deny to him the credit of rare mechanical genius, not surpassed by any in the age in which he lives, coupled with a perseverance and faith under unforeseen difficulties, which, combined, have enabled him to take rank among the most original and radical workers in the paths he has been called upon to tread.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER,

### TYPOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES.

BERANGER, THE FRENCH POET-PRINTER — FRANKLIN'S DIPLOMATIC USE OF A PRINTING PRESS.

BY BEN, PERLEY POORE.

AND were you really a printer, Monsieur Beranger?" A said I to the *chansonnier*, as we sat chatting in his little breakfast-room, at Passy, a suburb of Paris, one fine morning in May, 1846. He was a thickset man, rather under the common stature, and slightly round-shouldered, as though he had stooped over a case. He was bald, with a noble forehead, mirth-twinkling gray eyes, a rubicund complexion, a somewhat sensual mouth, and a cheerful smile. A stranger who met him in an omnibus would have set him down as a benevolent, intelligent old gentleman, with the polite, Parisian manners of the old school. His home garb was a checked woolen dressing-gown, black waistcoat and trousers, and a velvet smoking-cap. I had breakfasted with him, and as we sat chatting over the fragments of the repast, I asked: "And were you really a printer, Monsieur Beranger?"

"That I was," he replied, "and a famous one, too; nor do I ever take up a book without scanning the title page, for I always excelled in setting title pages. Handbills, too, I used to like to work upon, and I well remember one 'blue Monday,' when all alone in the office, poring over a volume of old poetry, a farmer came in with an order for some auction placards. Though I had only been in the office a few weeks, I took a composing-stick, set up the job, then locked up my form, put it to press, and by stepping upon a stool to fly the frisket, worked off the small number wanted. The next day, I presented my master with a specimen of my work, and the money I had received for it. He was well pleased, and gave me the money, and half a day to spend it in. A happy half-day it was."

It was while working in a printing office at Peronne that Beranger's talent for versification developed itself, and he soon afterward went to Paris, where he lived in a garret with his darling Lizette, and wrote songs for a small compensation. Then he enlisted in the crusade against the Bourbons, seasoned with champagne and embellished by the charms of Lizette, as the printer-poet poured forth scorn and irony, mingled with pleasure.

The conquests of the great Napoleon were Beranger's favorite themes, and his verses were alike revolting against power and submissive to love — breaking men's chains of iron and binding them with wreaths of flowers — half of glory and half of pleasure, alternating between the battle-field and the bar-room; and the printer-poet was equally at home amid the din of arms and of glasses — now playful and sprightly and now violent and headstrong — half smiles and half tears, and winning the ears and the hearts of the French people.

As Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a stepping-stone to the abolition of slavery in the United States, so Beranger's songs did much toward the dethronement of the Bourbons in 1830, and the elevation of Louis Philippe to the French throne. The printer-poet was offered the position of Director of the Royal Printing Office; but he declined it, preferring to reside quietly at Passy, writing songs.

One pleasant autumnal day, Beranger took me to see the house at Passy in which Franklin resided, when he came to France as the representative of the thirteen revolted American colonies of Great Britain. Although upward of seventy years of age when the congress elected him, he turned to Dr. Rush, who sat next him, and said: "I am old and good for nothing; but, as the storekeepers say of their remnants of cloth, 'I am but a fag end, and you may have me for what you please." His unannounced arrival at Paris was the sensation of the season, and he lost no time in endeavoring to secure the desired aid of Louis XVI. The court of France then resided at Versailles, but made frequent visits to Paris. Franklin, with his slender means, would have remained unnoticed in either place, but he conceived the idea of taking a house at Passy, on the highway between the two, where the lords and ladies could stop and let their horses breathe, whilst they chatted with the American philosopher.

Beranger piloted me to the house thus made the legation of the thirteen revolted colonies. It was then known as the Hotel de Valentinois, and it belonged to Monsieur Ray de Chaumont, a friend of American liberty. Beranger obtained permission, and took me into a back room on the lower floor, in the ceiling of which was an oblong opening where the frisket of Franklin's press had worked, while on the floor was an indentation worn by the pressman's right foot. Beranger said that it was a tradition at Paris that when the ladies of the court would stop to call on Franklin, he would take them into his printing office, and show them what they had never seen before, "The art preservative of arts."

The only specimen I have ever been able to obtain of work executed at this office, is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, translated into French. Franklin used to write, and have printed on his press, essays, under the general head of "Bagatelles;" and he also printed a

"Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle," which purported to give an account of the atrocities committed by the savages, employed on the Canadian frontier by Great Britain. It was an ingenious "hoax," and it was for a long time believed to be genuine.

Franklin was proud of his early life as a printer, and it is said that he would allude to it among his fine acquaintances at Paris, with the most unaffected nonchalance. At a grand dinner party one day, he said to a young Philadelphian just arrived in France: "I have been under obligations to your family; when I set up business in Philadelphia, being in debt for my printing materials, and wanting eniployment, the first job I had was a pamphlet written by your grandfather. It gave me encouragement and was the beginning of my success." He showed the young stranger especial attention during his sojourn in

Beranger the poet and Franklin the philosopher, distinguished in their respective walks of life, recognized no higher title than that of PRINTER.

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### HARANGUES FROM THE HELLBOX.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

NE evening, in the hush and quiet following a busy day in a well-regulated (?) printing office, the "hellbox" became the scene of a queer commotion. The inmates of this asylum for typographical unfortunates, whose careers of usefulness have reached an untimely and unmerited end, were holding an indignation meeting, to lay their grievances before the attentive ear of the printing world. Mr. Pica Quad, whose ragged, battered edges and chunks of dry paste, proclaimed his disastrous habit of too intimate association with gauge-pins, was chosen president, and after some remark about his not being proud though often stuck up, he called for individual experiences and

As is often the case, the biggest chap got the floor first, and proceeded to air his grievance as follows: "Gentlemen, all of you, from Four Pica W down to the Scrap of an Agate Period, can see this horrible gash in my side. The lock-up was not careful to try every piece in the form before he sent it to press, and I happened to be loose. As a consequence I slipped part way out, the press caught me in his cruel jaws, and left me a wreck. For no fault of my own I must go to the hot place. I came near breaking the press, too. I demand a law com -

"Oh, that's all right, of course," spoke up Cap H, "but very few suffer that way compared with the numbers who are abused as I was. Everyone can see that I am brand new and never even tasted ink; yet here I am, thrown away before having a single chance to do any good in the world. I was dropped on the floor, as so many of us have been, but instead of being picked up I was trampled under foot all day, and at night rolled over and over by a great rough broom. I tried hard to preserve my fine lines and nice sharp corners, but, alas! I was fatally crippled and doomed to fiery dissolution."

"It was a careless trick that brought me here," said Lower Case J. "After the printer got the form I was in locked up, he dropped his shooting-stick and mallet right on top of us, and at one fell swoop my pretty little tail was gone. It was such a beauty of a tail, with a curl -"

"Oh, who cares about your insignificant tail? Listen to my tale," interrupted rudely, Shaded Text B. "It is a shame I am obliged to stay here with you vulgar, common, ordinary types. I was high-born and have been delicate all my life. The fool pressman knew I ought to be carefully handled, but he thoughtlessly run a single line of us through on a heavy tympan left on the press from another job. Like the immortal J. N., we 'assumed the pressure,' but as a result we were thrown in here for fear we would get mixed with the Black Gothic. Drat careless pressmen, anyhow!"

"Amen!" swelled the chorus from all over the box.

"Say!" piped Thin Space's squeaky voice, "give us little fellows a chance, won't you? It's a disgrace that so many of us are here. Some of us Thin Spaces were bent out of shape by a lazy comp to fill a line tighter; some of our tender bodies were broken right in two by being jammed into a tight line, and lots of us are here in disgrace, though perfectly sound, because we were not considered worth putting back into the case. Now the foreman wonders what has become of all of us. Oh, I could tell him a thing or two about those lazy 'blacksmiths' who bend us, and break us, and throw us away! Down with blacksmiths!"

Uproarious yells of "Death to the blacksmith!" convulsed the box for the next few minutes.

As soon as he could be heard, Small Cap L spoke up: "If anything is more fatal to us than a planer with an idiot who claims to be a printer pounding it as if beating a tattoo on a cast-iron anvil, I'd like to know what it is. [Applause, and cries of 'So would we!'] A piece of dirt got under my feet and raised me a little high to paper. The pressman got me down level all right enough, Oh, yes! but you wouldn't know me from a shingle nail now."

"The type founder made me wrong in the start," spoke up the gruff voice of 36-Point Lower Case P; "he had no business to put such a large kern on me-might know I couldn't hold my tail when it stuck out unsupported a rod beyond my body. I tell you the printer swore when my tail broke, for I was the last whole one in the case. How he did d-n that founder, and I said 'amen!' to every word of it."

"Here, too," chimed in a silvery voice; "the founder made my lines so very light and razor-like that my face wore down on the first job. It was a shame, too, for I belong to an expensive script font, which is now utterly worthless. I blush to think how little I returned for the money I cost, but it wasn't my fault. The founder ought to cut such type differently, or use harder metal, that's all."

"Why doesn't some one say a word for us?" quavered the cracked voice of Thin Lead. "We are the most abused material in the office. Carelessly thrown about, bent or broken, our best labor-saving pieces ruthlessly clipped when the foreman's back is turned, pounded into spaces too small for us and broken to bits, our corners stuck into loose lines and broken off there to justify them, battered and banged about in all sorts of ways—it is a wonder that any of us escape an early retirement to the 'hellbox.' If they'd only treat us better, there would not be such a drain on the proprietor's pocket for leads and slugs."

"Nippers ruined me," said Bijou K. "A careless chap tried to pull me out of a tight form, nippers slipped, usual result, face looks as if it had monkeyed with a buzz saw! No wonder founders sell nippers cheap; they could well afford to give them away, and throw in a chromo or a comic valentine, adorned, as usual, with a picture of a red-nosed long primer comp with great primer feet, at work with his stick in the wrong hand. Banish the nippers! say I."

"So say we all of us," rang out from a hundred metal throats.

"Half of us don't belong here at all," said Gothic Z.
"Now, I am not injured at all,—just carelessly thrown in here with a handful of 'pi' by a lazy boy, simply because that was an easier way to dispose of us than to put us where we belong. One comp spent two hours looking for me this morning, and, finally, had to use a wrong-font in my place. If the foreman or boss would only look this box over once in a while, it would pay well. There must be hundreds of perfectly good—"

Just then footsteps were heard approaching, so they precipitately adjourned and lay down quietly in the box. Soon the proprietor came along, and they felt him poke over the contents of the box, as he said to the foreman with him:

"Say, Jim, suppose you trade this box of worthless stuff for the leads you want. I don't see what becomes of all the material—I am buying all the time. I suppose, though, it is only the natural waste, and can't be helped."

Next day, the box, containing several dollars' worth of good material, if only it were properly sorted out, was traded for eighty cents worth of leads; and soon found its way to the melting pot, to begin again the same old round it had so often gone through.

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### WHICH IS THE BEST?

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

In this utilitarian age the necessity of early choosing and thoroughly mastering some means of procuring food, shelter, and clothing is forced upon everyone, save, perhaps, only those born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths; and with it comes the decision as to what it shall be. That the natural bent of taste and faculties should be remembered is obvious; that very many make a fatal mistake in a choice is so apparent as to almost stagger belief, and must be apparent, and painfully so, even to the unfortunates themselves.

The pulpit, with its "stickit ministers," as the erratic queen of the gypsies uncomplimentarily termed the learned Domine Sampson; the stage with its "stickit" actors (sticks of actors, it you please), the halls of justice, and those of legislation, the colleges and universities, all teem with examples of the misconception and prevention of ability, power and fitness.

But it is no easy matter to determine which is the proper and best channel in which to continue steadily steering for a lifetime. Steadily, we say, for the adage of the rolling stone is constantly present upon every side, and much changing is generally conspicuous by the lack of fortune.

Every trade and "learned profession" has its earnest advocates, but we are talking now of and to only those classed among the former. Every art mechanical has plenty who exalt and dignify it above all others. Without the least disparagement of any, we have, all things considered, been taught that there is one, second to none, and, we honestly believe, superior to all. We refer to printing, and are justified in our convictions by a somewhat long and varied life; one that has made us familiarly acquainted with many other crafts, and enabled us to correctly estimate the capabilities of the great majority for fame, usefulness, and fortune.

Upon the threshold, however, of a statement of the views that have fixed our convictions we must premise that success is an impossibility unless one is determined to make the occupation in which he is engaged "the highest employment of which his nature is capable;" to devote to it the best of talents and energies; to make it the one passion of his life. That done, you "have only to get the trade winds, and you will sail secure over Pactolian sands."

Printing gives such a thoroughly practical education as can be given by nothing else bearing the name of "trade." From the first hour a boy follows copy, to reproduce it in type, until the last, when a gray-headed man, he lays aside stick and rule forever, he is being taught something to elevate his mind and enlighten his understanding. Before scholar sees, or teacher ponders, page or book, the printer has studied it word by word, and often corrected numerous errors, and given "proof" of his extensive and varied knowledge.

Every principle of grammar, rhetoric, orthography, orthoepy or punctuation is impressed upon his memory. He climbs steadily from the simplest rudiments to the highest of polish; from the boldest of premises to the most profound and subtle of conclusions; he has constantly spread out before his eyes a map of the whole world; is forced to know what are the happenings in every portion. He explores with the adventurous spirits that make light of danger, and with almost impious hands tear away the hitherto unrent vail of nature. He tests, weighs, analyzes, melts and refines with science, penetrates to the most profound depths and soars to the highest altitudes. He eats with kings and rulers from dishes of gold, and with savages in the most primitive manner; he is everywhere, and a part of everything. He is posted in the technique of art and music, and familiar with intricacies, with the cause of effects the general public know little about. In a word, his education is, from the nature of his occupation, more general and more deeply impressed than that of any other class. And this is the prime reason why from the

case have graduated so many men filling high places, and whom the world delights to honor.

As a means of traveling, printing has no equal, and is often an incentive to it. The world is before him, and with the substitution of a single word, he can exclaim, "It is mine oyster, which I with 'rule' will open." The good printer (and shame to those who bear the name and are not) can find employment anywhere. Says the author of "Getting on in the World," "It always has and always will be more difficult to find talents for the places than places for the talents," and he is right. Call the jour a "tramp," if you please, who has the laudable ambition to see the world and lacks gold to do so. Yet he always has the means at command, and is welcomed. And the bank of labor he draws upon never fails, never repudiates; its officers never "remove the deposits" to Canada. Thus provided, he goes at will from place to place, dreams along the Nile, luxuriates in Venice, plucks a daisy from the grave of Burns, and returns home, educated by travel.

Printing is a stable and remunerative trade. Whatever else the great public may dispense with, when hard times pinch, the paper is about the last. *Paterfamilias* must see the price of stocks; madame, the marriages and deaths; the daughter, the notes of fashion and society; and the son learn of races and the latest pugilistic phenomenon. Thus the newspaper becomes not only a luxury, but necessity; and even the wine will be curtailed, and cigars stinted, that it may be purchased. And thus, printers—good printers—are ever in demand, for without their services readers would be robbed of their daily literary feasts, and fluctuations in the market remain unknown. This holds true in every land, and under every reign, for the days are no longer when the press can be muzzled, and public sentiment manufactured by a dictator.

Printing is remunerative. There is no trade where employes are better paid, or the scale of prices better regulated. The compositor, if true to himself and acting the part of a man, finds for his labor a just reward, and one not liable to change at the whim or fancy of penurious or unappreciative employers. His hours are within the limits of a just regard for recreation and rest, for the duties he owes to society, to his family, to civilization, mental culture and religion; not overstraining; not (in offices where sanitary rules are observed, as they should be in all, and as the workman has a right to demand in every case) injurious to health; confining it may be, but less destructive to muscle than is ordinarily the case.

Printing gives rare opportunities for the bettering of one's condition. The workmen as well as editor are often thrown into intimate relations with capital, with the learned and the scientific, the discoverer, the explorer and the inventor. The knowledge of things useful, of patents, of wealth heretofore hidden, comes early to him, and his wide range of reading and thought makes him ready to grasp the possibilities, prick the bubble of humbug and hold on to that which is good. Where others may be deceived, his judgment, peculiarly trained as it has been, is not at fault, and his experience teaches him the inevitable best, brings with it unusual clearness of perception,

quickness of decision, and whenever the hour comes, the man is ready to meet it and fill any just demand.

Printing is within the reach of the poorest. The tools required to do the work of a compositor are as near as is possible—nothing. They are simply a stick and rule, generally only the latter, and that can be carried in the vest pocket. There are no chests of them, no expense in the moving, no sharpening, no keeping in repair, no new kinds, no complicated machinery. A little piece of steel, fabricated from an old saw in our younger days, is all, and brains the motive power that makes it a lever such as the learned before the invention of printing sighed for, but died without the sight. And this cheapness, at the outset especially, is a great desideratum to beginners in the battle for self-sustenance, and should not be lost sight of in estimating the value of the trade.

But printing is something more than a mere trade. It is an art, a fine art. To its successful prosecution, taste, and that carefully cultivated and refined, must be brought. Its possibilities in that direction are even as yet but little understood, scarcely dreamed of. The stern, stiff lines of our forefathers' days have given way to more of grace, and the artistic taken the place of the merely rigid and Rules have bent to design, and type been molded into classic forms. Quaker stiffness and Puritan primness have been touched and charmed into the abandon of freedom, and the lithe and yielding. Effects long deemed impossible have been successfully produced, and in many instances the subtle point of the graver been rivaled. Color, shade and shadow are no longer confined to pencil and brush. The printer has invaded the realms of their distinctive art, and copied their long and widelyboasted individuality. He tints and lines and flecks with gold at will, and his beyond, in that direction, is not to be measured by the far-sighted enthusiast, and artist; consequently, the printer is as much as anyone, as worthy of the name, and far more worthy of praise, for his is an art that reaches beyond that merely of adornment, is of the highest use, and to it all of the others are indebted for lasting fame.

Printing is the grandest development of man in his best estate, as it is of the purely spiritual. At least it is the means by which the much to be desired end is reached. It gives enduring life to the wisdom that else would be as breath, and form and efficiency to words divine for all time. It is a realistic photograph of invisible thought, the catching of a shadow and giving it substance, the fettering of a sunbeam and molding it into iron.

If it were not the veriest bosh and egotistical presumption that ever came from the lips of the animal man, and strikingly unworthy of those formed in the image of their Creator, we would say printing was as aristocratic as any profession. Labor, we take it, no matter what the branch may be, comes under the same category. Whether in office or store, on the bench, or in halls of legislation, it is alike as to aristocracy, and it is the man that makes it high or low, and not it the man. Of course some must necessarily be more cleanly and pleasant than others, but in all else remain the same, the same object and the same end. Each man in free America is the architect alike of

his fame and his fortune. "'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation;" and pen of gold is no better than rule of iron, except so far as it may be better used for the benefit of mankind. No one class of labor is higher than another, save as the aristocracy of talent and usefulness make it so. The fingers of one may be stained with the dyes of "greenbacks," and another with printers' ink, but the Great Master will not judge from the soil of hands, only from that of the soul, and the honest laborer will stand highest in His sight. That one means of gaining a livelihood is more aristocratic than something else, is the baldest kind of nonsense, as the silly misses and brainless dudes of the day use the term.

Printing, then, is a desirable occupation; is useful, remunerative, healthy, educational, artistic, and tends to the elevation of the mind here, and the fitting of the soul for the lands lying on the thither side of the ocean of silence. Therefore, it can be recommended to the young without reservation, or a shadow of misgiving as to the result, if they are faithful to its teachings and requirements. But it must be remembered, and cannot be too strongly enforced, that it requires — must have — patience and study, taste and cultivation, and with it success comes very much as the survival of the fittest.

For these, and many more reasons that could be named, we consider printing the best, and thousands will heartily indorse the decision.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVI.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE original blocks in the imperial library are all executed on pear tree; a number of them are somewhat wormeaten. On the backs of these blocks are written or engraved seventeen different names or initials, probably of the engravers who executed them.

This mammoth cut, composed of a series of blocks, designed by the old masters and engraved by numerous engravers, was the masterpiece of the day, and is handed down to posterity and following generations as an example of what could be done by the combined efforts of ambition, art and mechanism, and stands today as a noble example of art in the early ages.

The art of imitating drawings by means of printed impressions from two or more engraved blocks, called chiaro-oscuro, was cultivated with great success in Italy by Ugo da Carpi, about 1518. The invention of this art has by some authors been ascribed to da Carpi, but without any legitimate proof, for we have an example of chiarooscuro by Lucas Cranach, dated 1509, and no examples from da Carpi, or any other Italian artist, at as early a date; but it is creditable and just to say that the chiarooscuros by da Carpi were greatly improved, and eminently superior to those of the German artists, who most likely preceded him in this branch of the art of wood engraving. Simplicity and striking effects are prominent features in da Carpi's chiaro-oscuro, and nearly all of his productions in this branch of the art are produced from not more than three blocks.

Lucas Dammete, usually called Luco von Leyden, from the place of his birth, was an excellent engraver on copper, and, like Durer, Cranach and Burgmair, is also credited as being a wood engraver of that period. The wood cuts that contain his mark are not numerous, and even admitting them to have been engraved by himself, it would not contribute much to his praise, as they are poorly and indifferently executed.

Numerous other noted painters, that were classed as wood engravers from the mere fact of their making drawings on wood for professional wood engravers, are mentioned by the various bibliographers who have written on this subject.

The best wood cuts published in Italian books from 1500 to 1530, are, as a rule, meager in design and indifferently engraved, and for many years after the German wood engravers had begun to give variety of color, tone and expression to their work by the introduction of cross-hatching, in imitation of copperplate engraving, the Italians continued to adhere to the old stereotyped method of outline, with straight, perpendicular and parallel lines, to express the shadows and folds in drapery, with the notable exception of the chiaro-oscuros of da Carpi.

In point of drawing, the best wood cuts executed in Italy, in the time of Durer, are found in a folio work entitled, "Triompho di Fortuna," printed in Venice, in 1527.

Next to the Germans, in Durer's time, the Dutch and Flemings seemed to have excelled in the art of wood engraving. The cuts executed in Holland and Flanders are generally far inferior to those by the German artists.

An artist named John Walter van Assen is usually mentioned as one of the best Dutch wood engravers, but nothing is definitely known of him, except the fact that he lived in Amsterdam about 1517.

In England, during the same period, wood engraving made but little progress, there seeming to have been a great lack of good designers and competent engravers in the country. The best cuts printed in England, in the time of Durer, are contained in a manual of prayers, of a small duodecimo size, of the date of 1523. There are about one hundred cuts in this book, and under each of the prayers are four verses in English. As most wood cuts of this period are without name or mark, it is impossible to determine who the designers and engravers really were.

Following up the list, there are many other designers, who are commonly known as the "Little Masters," of the German school; but as there is no particular knowledge or interest to be gained in following the history in such minute details in these notes, we will not tax the patience of our readers with a full list or history of them and their works.

If any wood cuts were actually engraved by Durer, Cranach, Burgmair, or other painters of reputation, such cuts are not distinguishable by any superiority of execution from those engraved by the professional "formschneiders" and "brief malers" of the day.

In the time of Durer, the best wood cuts are of comparatively large size, and are distinguished more from the boldness and freedom of the designs than from any exhibition of excellence in engraving. They display more the talent of the artist than the skill of the engraver.

Though wood engraving had very greatly improved from the end of the fifteenth century to the time of Durer's decease, yet it did not attain its excellence within that period. In later years, both artists and engravers displayed far greater excellence and comprehensiveness of the capabilities of the art, but at no time does the art appear to have been more flourishing or more highly esteemed than it did during the greater portion of the reign of that great patron of art, Emperor Maximilian, for he was an enthusiastic admirer of art in all its branches, and a great lover of self-aggrandizement, and by the aid of the artist and engraver he was enabled to perpetuate his name and achievements in a manner that, without the assistance of this art of all arts (engraving) would have been otherwise lost to posterity and ensuing generations.

Jackson gives it as his opinion that the cuts that displayed the greatest excellence of early wood engraving were published in 1523, and were known as the celebrated "Dance of Death," published at Lyons. So admirably were these cuts executed, and with so much feeling and knowledge of the capabilities of art, that no wood engraver of the present day would be able to surpass them in their comprehensive simplicity in conveying to the fullest extent their intended meaning. In these cuts there is no labored and unnecessary cross-hatching introduced to display the mechanical execution of the engraver, or detract from the intended effect. Every line has its particular and individual meaning; the engravers do not waste their time in displaying the mechanical abilities, which is so often mistaken for excellence in publications of the present time. The engravers endeavored to reproduce the artist's ideas and give to each character its appropriate expression, and, taking into consideration the small size of the cuts, appear to have succeeded better than any of their predecessors or followers in the art.

Long before the publication of this work, now so generally known as the "Dance of Death," a series of paintings, representing Death seizing for its victims persons of all ranks and ages, had appeared on the walls of numerous churches, impressing the observer with the common lot of mankind, and teaching the lessons of a sure mortality. Without regard to age, rank or station, all were treated alike at the pleasure of that grim monster, Death, when their time should come to stand before the great tribunal.

(To be continued.)

### AN INTERESTING PICTURE.

An Austrian painter, Herr A. Romako, at Vienna, has finished a new picture referring to the invention of printing. It shows Gutenberg, clad in the fashion of his time, a fur cap on his head, working at a wooden press; behind him stands, inking balls in hand, a fair damsel, who may be identified according to the liking of the spectator; on the left, on a bench near the stove, sits a boy reading a newly printed sheet; on the right, behind a compositor's frame, stand two men, looking at punches and types. A cat is sitting at the foot of the press. The whole picture is done in the straight and hard lines German painters were fond of in the fifteenth century, and were it not for the freshness of all its colors, it might be taken for a painting from those remote times. It will be sent on a traveling exhibition, and may also come to England.—London Printer's Register.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### MOSES A. DOW.

REMINISCENCES BY MR. W. H. TWOMBLY, A PRINTER OF FIFTY-THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PROBABLY most of your readers are familiar with the name of Moses A. Dow, late publisher of the Waverley Magazine, Boston, who died a few weeks ago, possessed of property since appraised at about \$1,000,000. Well, when Professor Webster was having his trial for the murder of Parkman, about thirty years ago, Mr. Dow and the writer worked side by side as compositors in the Boston Traveller office. He then talked about starting the Waverley. His idea was to have a paper that should be made up of the compositions of schoolboys and girls, arguing that the contributors and all their friends would want to buy copies, and thus attain a large and paying circulation. Nearly everybody to whom the subject was broached laughed at him. He had a brother then in the printing business who would not help him a cent's worth. Mr. Dow was as poor as Job's turkey, not being a very swift typesetter, but he managed to borrow \$700 from a lady acquaintance, with which he bought his type. Then he went to Wright & Potter, who were the state printers at the time, and asked them to do the presswork on credit. Mr. Wright shook his head, but Mr. Potter said the presses were lying idle, it being a time of year when there was not much state work, and Mr. Dow might as well have the use of them. So they did his presswork for six months before they received any pay. Then the Waverley began to boom right along. It was a very handsome paper and neatly printed. Mr. Dow fairly coined money after his enterprise became known. Many years ago he built the "Waverley House" in Charlestown square, which must have cost \$600,000, though appraised after his death at only \$350,000. He bought other real estate and improved it. He invested in bonds and stocks, but never speculated in them. After he began to be rich he was looked up to. He was elected mayor of Charlestown when it had a separate existence, and after its annexation to Boston, he became a state senator. But he was a simple man. Some twenty years ago he visited New York City, and was victimized to the extent of \$400 by the drop game. The city papers made all sorts of fun of him-the idea that a newspaper man should be taken in by so common and transparent a game. In the appraisement of Mr. Dow's property, the good will of the Waverley Magazine was not taken into account, although I know that some years ago he was offered \$100,000 for it by New York

The history of Moses A. Dow shows that a man can go counter to public opinion and yet build up a good business. His, at least, was certainly worth more than \$30,000 a year net.

THERE appeared in Vienna, on September 21, the initial number of a new English weekly newspaper, the Vienna Weekly News—the first journal ever published there in the English language. It is issued every Tuesday, and as no English newspaper reaches Vienna on that day, it will no doubt supply a real and long-felt want of the English and American residents in the Austrian capital.



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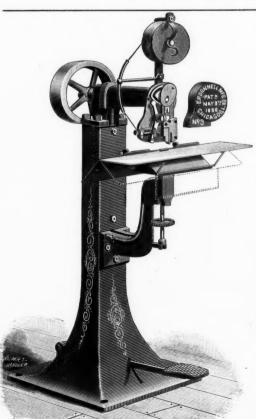
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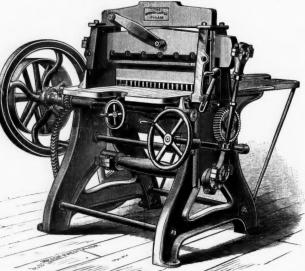
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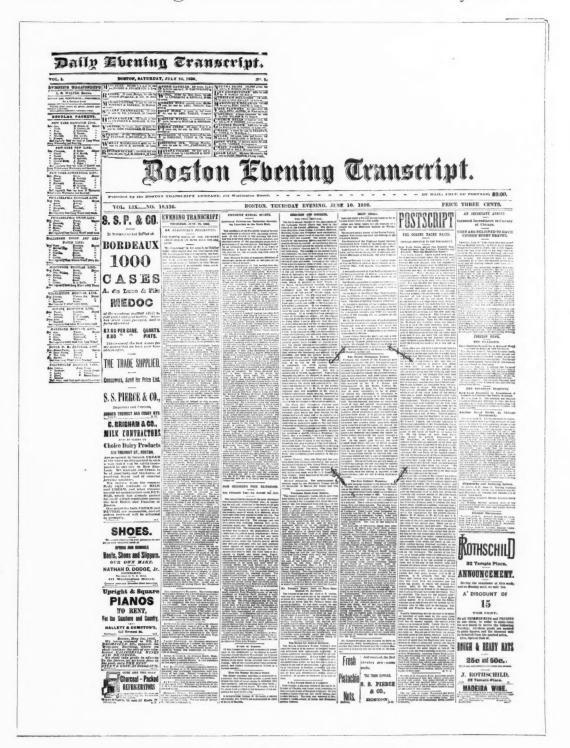
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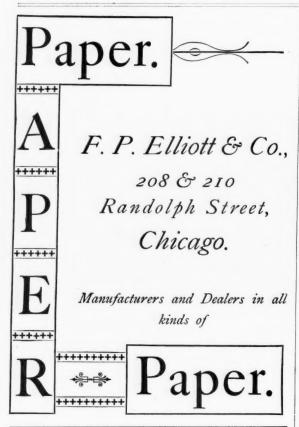
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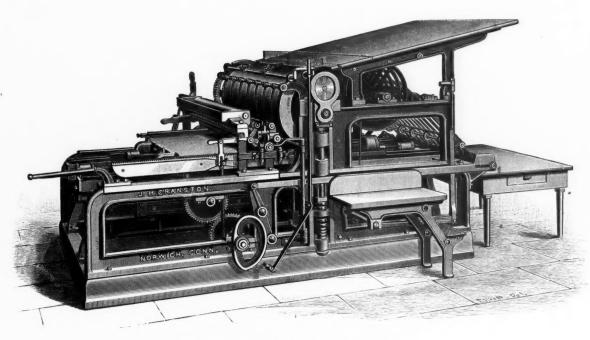
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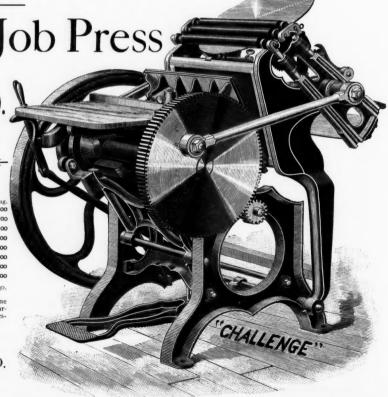
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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1886.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

N the first of January, 1887, the subscription price of THE INLAND PRINTER will be increased from a dollar and a half to two dollars per annum. Even at this rate it will be the cheapest trade journal published in the United States, and worth many times the amount charged. The outlay incurred in the publication of such a periodical is so disproportionate to the sum now charged for subscription, that its publishers deem an increase to the price named imperative. We therefore feel satisfied that its thousands of patrons, who are increasing at a rate beyond our most sanguine expectations, will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision arrived at.

### A GOOD FIELD FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

THE series of articles which have appeared for several months past in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the pen of our Buenos Ayres correspondent, descriptive of the printing offices in the Argentine Republic, and the machinery and material employed therein, are certainly worthy of careful perusal by American manufacturers whose interests are in any manner identified with the printing business or its affiliated branches.

It has been somewhat galling to our national pride while reading them, to note how completely that market is supplied by the products of European manufactories, which in point of design, construction, or results accomplished, to say the least, are not superior to our own. We can read of Marinoni and Wharfdale presses by the dozen; paper cutters, perforating machines, and bookbinders' material, in fact the whole paraphernalia of an office furnished from England, France, or Germany, but the products of American factories mentioned are conspicuous by their absence; and we cannot help thinking that, by the exercise of a little characteristic American enterprise and pluck, our press builders, type founders, paper, ink, and stereotype machinery manufacturers, furnishers of bookbinding material etc., could not only successfully compete with the products of European workshops, but practically monopolize that market.

If the intelligence of a people can be gauged by the number of periodicals issued, the Argentine Confederation should take a high rank among the nations of the world; and although there is evidently a screw loose somewhere, no valid reason exists why closer and more profitable commercial relations should not be established and maintained between the United States and the most progressive, the most enlightened, and the most promising of the South or Central American republics.

### TO ACCOMPLISH THE END.

PHE ends to be gained by printing, that all engaged in I it have in view are (first) support and (second) fortune. To these objects all others are made subservient, and fame or reputation is only considered as a means to an end. To reach the desired goal in the shortest and most direct way liberal patronage is required, and the study is constant and unflagging how it can best be secured, and when secured, retained.

From our schoolboy days we have had it impressed upon us, that, "'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius: we'll deserve it.' This is lovely in theory, but scarcely to be relied upon in practice, when everything is driven by super-heated steam; everybody crowding for the foremost place, and everybody reaching to grasp the prize from our hands, even when the fingers are closing upon it and we feel certain it is ours. Thus, the best means to accomplish the end becomes of vital importance - are the blood, bone and sinew of business life.

In printing, these are what? To keep abreast with the times a successful competitor must possess the best machinery and material that goes to make up a perfectly equipped office; one that will not only commend itself to the public

by the character of the work turned out, but by the taste of the arrangement and beauty of execution attract others to bestow their patronage. To accomplish this, the new and novel in the productions of the type foundry are necessary. Almost every day something not heretofore to be found awaits the purchaser; some long felt want is filled; some labor-saving machinery given to the craft. And to meet the requirements of the taste of the day, the old has to be banished, and its place taken by the bright, fresh and winning to the eye.

The designing of type has become an art study, and while some come to us in "questionable shapes," yet the range is thereby increased, and fancy as well as use is the better satisfied. Specimen books are something more than mere ephemeral productions—are standard works. They are cherished by the true workman, and each month The Inland Printer gives wonderful specimens of improvement in the realistic art to gladden the eyes, and judiciously selected and properly used, to fill the boxes of the craft with quoins which are golden.

Thus, to make success sure, and not only deserve, but to command it, there must be a constant sorting up; jobs given new faces and papers a new dress. Better in the majority of instances an outlay that can scarcely be afforded, than an attempt to foist upon the public something they have reason to be tired of, remembering that if no effort is made to please, there is no just cause for complaint if more enterprising competitors win both customers and reputation.

As with type, so with presses. Time, in this hurly-burly age is all-important; business is impatient of delay. What it wants it generally wants at once, and chafes at being put off,—knowing and caring nothing about the perplexing details necessary to produce it. To meet these demands, the hourly capacity of the printing press becomes an important factor. In this, invention has made the most giant strides; seemingly overleaped impossibilities, and distanced the desires of the trade. Fortunately, however, the supply is practically limitless, and the Aladdin lamp of invention has only to be rubbed by the genii of gold to even exceed the wonders now in daily use, and scarcely given a passing thought.

But, unfortunately for the peace and pockets of the craftsmen, the public know these facts just as well as they do; unfortunately, because it demands all that the magical combinations of steel, iron and brass, driven by the most potent of forces, can produce, and the office failing to "make and keep the pace" must surrender to those who can.

New and efficient presses, those that combine all the latest productions of human inspiration and skill have become a necessity, and an office supplied with them is its own best advertisement, and has struck the keynote of the march of success, both deserved and to be commended.

Which are the best? It is a case of "You pays your money and you takes your choice." The requirements of office and patrons are the basis upon which judgment must be formulated. The size of the purse, of course, must be considered, for though manufacturers are often willing—

too willing — to sell *on time*, they have not quite reached the millenium generosity of — for all time.

Yet, there should be no difficulty in making a choice. There is abundance to make selection from; the particular advantages of each (as claimed) are fully and fairly explained; their results recorded; there can be nothing hidden; they can be seen in engravings; their workings can be witnessed, and there should be little difficulty in deciding which is the best policy to pursue, as between self-interest and the demands of the office.

With the best of type and presses, the next essential is paper. Here again, nothing is left to be desired, and to old stock, new is constantly being added. From the coarsest to the most dainty it awaits purchase, and if customers cannot be suited they must be fastidious indeed. If one grade, or quality, or color, or finish fails to suit, there are a hundred others to select from, and the better required, the better opportunity afforded for good work and satisfaction to all concerned.

The grand necessities of type, press and paper on hand, good ink will of necessity be regarded as an indispensable. Without it all previous efforts to turn out good work will prove futile. To these things the littles of a printing office come as of their own accord, and need not here be mentioned. Many are inexpensive—all are useful, and should be of the most thoroughly tested and approved form; while the columns of The Inland Printer will keep the fraternity posted on what inventors are doing for the benefit of the trade—it first, and the "dear public" later.

The men, or firms who thus set their house in order, will not only have prepared the way to "deserve," but to "command" fortune, and be in a fair road to make it a fixed fact.

### ONCE MORE WITH THE BOYS.

F all experiences depressing to a boy of a proud or sensitive nature, and who has a desire to become a proficient in his trade, the ridicule of those whom he looks upon as his superiors in the business, is, perhaps, the hardest to bear. But while boys, as a rule, are extremely sensitive, they are ashamed to acknowledge the fact, under the impression that to do so would be accepted as an evidence of weakness, or detract from their manliness of character, and will rather brood in silence over a careless word depreciating their efforts at a time when they had hoped for commendation, than manifest an open resentment. It is all very well to say they are too thin-skinned and will eventually get over such trifles, but it should be remembered that their sorrow is as keen and as genuine, for the time being, as the weightier sorrows that will reach them in the years of their manhood. There is little human kindness in the man who finds something humorous in witnessing the pain caused by his biting jests at the expense of lads he fancies he may assail with impunity; and without desiring to give offense, we believe there is a strong mixture of cowardice in such a nature.

It is an admitted fact that pampered boys are generally a nuisance, but there is no more necessity to allow them to ride rough-shod over the desires of their superiors than there is to indulge in unnecessary severity, and in all well-regulated offices the respective rights of journeyman and apprentice will be duly recognized. The boy who is anxious to learn, and is respectful in his deportment, can easily be detected from the ne'er-do-well, shiftless sneak upon whom none can depend, and this being the case, we insist it is the duty of every journeyman, so far as in his power lies, to encourage the former by words of kindness and friendly criticism; to aid him in reaching the goal of his ambition, to become a first-class printer, instead of snarling and growling, and wounding his feelings when he asks for information, as is too often the case in many establishments. There is a moral duty that every printer owes to the trade, namely, to assist in developing the dormant ambition of the apprentices with whom he is associated; to impress upon them an ever-present realization of the dignity of their calling; to incite them to make a thorough study of the business, and apply themselves with due diligence to its mastery, instead of encouraging the idea which so many entertain that they will, in some mysterious manner, absorb from the atmosphere of a printing office all the requisite knowledge to complete their education.

If labor organizations expect to maintain their influence and ascendency, they can only do so by insisting on their members becoming proficients, and that the presentation of a union card shall be a guarantee of its holder's competency. The establishment of a "College of Typography" may be a long way off, but its formation can be hastened if journeymen will take a little more interest in the welfare of the boys, remembering in so doing, their own struggles and difficulties when placed in similar circumstances.

### FAULTY FONTS OF TYPE.

TE think the letter of our Sterling (Illinois) correwe spondent, published in our present issue, in reference to what he terms "faulty fonts of type," furnished by a number of our founders, is somewhat hypercritical. The ratio of letters to the font, to which he takes exception, is based on a practical experience, somewhat similar to that by which an insurance company is guided, and a verification of its general correctness is furnished by the fact that his communication of sixty-seven lines, in spite of the frequent reference to the letter "1," corresponds therewith. The system in vogue in the United States, and which has recently been indorsed and adopted by English type founders, is that a four A cap font should have three "L's," four "O's," four "R's," four "S's" and four "T's"; lower case—twenty "a's," sixteen "l's," twenty "o's," twenty "r's," twenty "s's" and twenty "t's." We are aware that special reference is made to the cap font, but the claims advanced that a four A font should, as a rule, have five "L's" we do not think can be substantiated. There was certainly a good deal of truth in the reply that the cause of the trouble in his case was in a great measure owing to the location, could not be justly charged to the system itself, and could have been easily remedied by a request for a special supply of a special letter when the order was given. The examples cited prove nothing except

that a half bushel measure won't hold a bushel of grain. The font referred to was too small for the demands made upon it, and to change it, as suggested, would simply be robbing Peter to pay Paul. For example, how would it operate in Eufala, Alabama, or in a score of locations in Arkansas and elsewhere, requiring even four "A's"? If the extra "L" demanded was taken from the "S" or "T," would not a firm in Holly Springs, Mississippi, which had vainly endeavored to set the names, even with abbreviation, and then attempted to get the line - a very common one -- "Misses' Boots and Shoes" and failed, or the compositor who struggled for "Tenth Street Market" be very apt to do a little private swearing when he looked at the five "L's" and three "S's," and inquire by what rule such a diversion had been made? The truth is, such examples as Indianapolis, Indiana, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Earlville, Illinois, and scores of others that could be cited, furnish an exception to the general rule; run, as it were, on special sorts, and can only be covered by a special provision. The reference to the letters "Q" and "Z" are hardly pertinent, because where used at all in firm names, two occur as often as one.

His prediction with regard to the ultimate adoption of the point or interchangeable system, we fully agree with, because the number of printers who refuse to buy any face, however attractive, if cast on the old one of bodies, is constantly increasing, and ere long will form the majority.

### DODGING THE ISSUE.

In the August number of The Inland Printer, we referred in words of commendation to the Messrs. Caslon, of London—if we are not mistaken, the oldest type-founding establishment in Great Britain—for their declaration in favor of, and intention to adopt the interchangeable and uniform system of type bodies, similar to that now in operation in the United States. In so doing, we alluded to the fact that the objections employed against it were similar in import to those which had been advanced and exploded on this side of the Atlantic. Among its opponents to whom we referred, was Mr. J. Blair, the well-known manager of the Marr Foundry, Edinburgh, who, in an argument against the proposed change, said:

With reference to uniformity of bodies, look for a moment at the great newspaper firms that do nothing but newspaper work. What does it matter to the *Journal* whether the *Gazette* is printed from type of the same bodies or not? There is not a particle of necessity for "interchangeability" in the matter.

In referring to which, we replied:

This is begging the question. Will Mr. Blair please furnish a valid objection against a newspaper using a series of fonts cast on the proposed improved system when its old dress has been discarded, or tell what would be the advantage to the proprietor or proprietors by an adhesion to the present system, provided a uniform standard has been recognized, without additional cost, especially if its adoption conferred a long-desired boon on another branch of the business?

In the London *Printers' Register* of September, Mr. Marr answers our query, as follows:

The only portion of your notice of this month on uniform type bodies to which I have anything to reply is the query of THE INLAND

PRINTER. I see no objection to newspaper No. 1, when discarding its old dress, adopting any change for which it has a fancy; but I don't see why newspaper No. 2 should be compelled to adopt the same change. As uniformity of bodies (leave details out at present) is the question, the argument falls to the ground, as the one newspaper has not a particle of interest in what the other newspaper does.

Now, we claim that this is special pleading, which does not meet the issue, or affect the merits of the case. The implied opposition of newspaper proprietors-advanced by Mr. Marr-who, it was claimed, had no direct interest in the matter, was virtually cited as an argument against its adoption. It is true they might not be as directly benefited by the proposed plan, as the owners of job establishments, who are continually adding to their stock, but if the recognition of a uniform standard, by which the interchangeable system can be successfully adopted, while proving a boon to the job printer, would also do away with the irregularities, heretofore referred to, in body type, reaching, in many instances, a difference of four lines in twelve inches; by which, too, all sorts, quads and leaders, no matter by what foundry cast, would line and justifyand it would-what ground for opposition thereto is afforded to any party? Fancy would cut no figure in the matter, as it is not likely anyone would kick for the sake of kicking, against an established rule. Its universal adoption could not possibly injuriously affect the interests of any section of the trade, while to others it would prove a positive benefit. Under these circumstances, his argument, from this standpoint, falls to the ground.

### HEALTH IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

R. CHOQUET, a Parisian physician, has lately published a little work, entitled "Le Compositeur Typographie," which contains invaluable information to compositors, some extracts from which we are enabled to lay before our readers, through an admirer of The Inland Printer and a reader of its pages from its advent.

It will be observed the doctor deals with the sanitary arrangements of printing offices, and the various diseases to which compositors are peculiarly liable; and the accuracy with which he describes the *modus operandi* of the printer, and the conditions under which he labors, shows that he has, at some period, been a manipulator of types, or otherwise must have spent no small amount of time among members of the craft, to prepare himself as an authority on the subject which heads this article.

After pointing out the high mortality among compositors and the causes for it, the author proceeds to consider in what way the evils attendant upon those who pursue the typographic art can best be overcome, which are as follows:

We will consider, in the first place, what are the most favorable hygienic conditions under which a printing office can be set up.

A building of large dimensions, well ventilated, and provided with apertures in the upper parts, permitting the escape of metallic dust, will fulfill satisfactory sanitary conditions.

The composing room ought to be well illuminated by the light of day, and if the construction of the building will not admit of windows on more than one side, the frames ought to be so arranged that the light enters on the left hand of the compositor, so that the right hand of the workman does not cast a shadow over the case.

Whenever it is possible to admit light from above, by means of skylights, or lateral windows on more than one side, placed high up, it should always be done. With regard to artificial lighting, it must be borne in mind that the most economical systems in point of cost are the worst for the health. Thus, electric light is more hurtful to the eyes than gas, and the latter is very inferior, hygienically, to lamps fed with good, pure oil.

During winter, the room ought to be comfortably warmed, but the temperature ought not to exceed an average of 60 degrees; during summer, efforts should be made to counteract the heat, by appropriate means.

Without doubt, certain printing offices are necessarily, from the nature of the work done in them, bound to be in cramped, ill-lighted positions. In such cases, the boss printer ought to do his best to remedy, as far as possible, the disadvantages caused thereby.

He should see that there is as good a system of ventilation as can be devised. The gas-burners, in offices where this mode of illumination is used, should be surrounded with glass opal globes, and upon these should rest shades, green outside and white inside; while the room and everything in it should be as clean as possible.

The formation of metallic dust from the types, which forms the chief element in cases of lead poisoning, should be prevented as much as possible; there should be daily sweepings with open windows, frequent cleaning out of cases, etc.

Inasmuch as compositors are handling metal eight or ten hours a day, it is very desirable they should wash frequently, and for this purpose proper lavatories should be provided.

There should be a proper regulation of work and working hours. Long hours should not be allowed, for they ultimately induce a lead colic. If the number of orders on hand require increased activity, it will be much better, whenever possible, to put on extra help than to work overtime. In order to diminish, as much as possible, the opportunities for taking lead dust into the system, the taking of meals in the composing room, and smoking there, ought to be strictly avoided.

Following these instructions to boss printers, comes the doctor's advice to compositors:

A compositor (he says) ought never to work on an empty stomach; he ought in his diet abstain from the use of salt meats, to take plenty of milk food, to eschew the abuse of alcoholic liquors, and to avoid excesses of all kinds.

Should he experience the first symptoms of lead colic, he ought immediately to suspend work, and have recourse to the means indicated below to overcome it.

When his eyesight begins to fail him, he should at once take to spectacles of the proper description, and not wait until his sight becomes so weak, that some day he shall find it permanently injured.

Cleanliness of body is of the greatest consequence to the compositor; therefore, he ought to wash frequently, with soap and water, his face and hands, using a brush for his nails. He should also take a bath at least once a week.

The compositor who scrupulously follows these injunctions will, to a very great extent, escape the disorders peculiar to the craft, including lead poisoning; and if, notwithstanding, he be attacked, such will be very slight.

Should obstinate constipation ensue, in spite of these directions, it may be relieved, and even overcome by taking, in a wafer, at the commencement of the two principal meals, a mixture of a quarter of an ounce of honey and an ounce of sublimated sulphur. At the changes of the season, too, spring medicine should be taken.

If, on account of having neglected the precautions and advice given above, the compositor finds himself seized with lead colic, he should go to bed at once, diet himself, and put on the abdomen a poultice of linseed meal sprinkled with thirty drops of laudanum.

I would dissuade all persons subject to bronchial or pulmonary affections from becoming compositors, being convinced that the business will increase their diseases.

In conclusion, he says, while regretting that industrial science has not yet succeeded in modifying the existing composition of type metal, so as to render the manipulation of it innocuous, the typographic profession becomes seriously injurious to health only when the workrooms are unhealthy, when the sanitary rules and precautions laid down and recommended are ill observed, and when the workman gives himself up to alcoholic excesses.

T the recent meeting of the type founders of the A United States, held in New York, October 26, at which representatives from the cities of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and Washington were present it was decided to unite on the following new rate of discount: On current accounts, payable monthly or in thirty days from date of purchase, ten per cent; on cash settlements made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional two per cent. This discount it is claimed is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, as it affords to the former a reasonable reduction to encourage cash settlements, and to the latter a satisfactory and profitable basis upon which to transact business. Now that the change has been made, the next best move is to stick to it, and punish all violators thereof.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

V .- BY WALTER L. KING.

IT is always a pleasant sight to see a printing office running in the midst of neatness and cleanliness; and one of the nattiest—a veritable paragon for emulation—establishments in the most flourishing city of the "far, far south," is that of the Imprenta Europa, situated in calle Moreno, between calles Bolivar and Defensa, and conducted by Señor Agustin Casa, the husband of an English lady; which fact may account, perhaps, for the greater part of the material being of British manufacture, of which more anon.

The concern of which printer Casa is the owner, has been worked as a typographical house for about five years. Its proprietor, it is evident, has a keen eye to, and good knowledge of, the profits gainable from the best and most improved machinery, than from articles which went out of use, but are yet employed in several offices here and in the States, twenty years ago; for the machine room (than which a more orderly and cleanly place of a like kind it would be difficult to find) has on the right hand, as the visitor enters, a modern book and jobwork Marinoni (Paris) cylinder machine, with cutting and folding appliances affixed, while a little further on, and almost in the middle of the room, is an older affair for producing the same work as the Parisian maker's structure, from a Leipsic firm. Near by we see treadle jobbers from the Model Printer Press Company, of London, and from H. S. Cropper & Co., Nottingham, England. From a maker who has neglected to place his name on what he has turned out, there is, in near proximity to the machinery, a powerful Otto gas engine, of German make, but obtained through an English agent, a machine that the writer has seen in but one other house in Buenos Ayres, certainly never in the United Kingdom, but which may be in common use on the continent. It may be roughly described as being a third the size of Dawson, of Yorkshire, Wharfdale; constructed on a principle very nearly the same, of light manufacture, and workable either by foot, hand or steampower, being an excellent means of throwing off rapidly any small, light jobs that may have to be printed.

Such is the airy, well lighted department of the Imprenta Europa. Now we turn to the composing room. This looks into the calle Moreno; is twenty feet wide and eighty long. Judging by the scores of racks and hundreds of cases that line the walls, an enormous quantity of type must have a location here. The only article of American manufacture that was visible in Señor Casa's works was the slip-proof press, from R. Hoe & Co., New The compositors, numbering nearly a dozen, are on piecework, which is an exception to the general state system prevailing. The price is about thirty-five cents per thousand ems, not a high rate for a capital in which living is dearer than in any other place in the world. The composition of the employed mostly consists of books of travel and law reports, and the work is executed well, reflecting a credit upon the house that many establishments north of the equator would do well

Within a few seconds' walk of the typesetting room, is the office and general department. Ullmer, of London, has a perfecting machine here, while from another English party comes the numbering article that stands near by. The ponderous and strong presser and paper cutter are of French make.

A walk of twenty yards down a narrow passage brings us to the folding and bookbinding department, temporarily placed, with machinery, in the rooms vacated by the death of the *Liberal*, a two-cent evening daily, not a year old at time of demise. Half a dozen boys toil here for sixty hours a week, at piecework, to earn a miserable pittance, as a rule scaling from \$5 to \$15 per month. At their hard duties, however, they seem happy, if not contented, full of mischief, and always smoking, laughing or fighting, to the visitor's amusement and the foreman's annoyance.

(To be continued.)

### AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE Russian newspaper, Lithografsky Vestnik (The Lithographic Messenger), which is published at Moscow, contains in one of its last numbers the description of a mechanical, or, more properly speaking, chemical woodengraving process, which, if as practical as it seems to be, will prove of great importance to the graphic arts. As the Vestnik stands high among the Russian trade journals, there is no doubt of its truthfulness, and it is to be regretted that European and foreign papers do not take as much notice as they should of progress made in that country, as a great many valuable and important inventions are made there every year. This is largely due to the peculiar nature of the Russian language, which, outside of the empire, is of little use to the foreigner, as well as to the difficulties he encounters in studying the Slav dialect and its strange characters. The process described in the article referred to is the invention of one Mr. Avramoff, of Kiew,

and may properly be classed under the head of wood etching.

As in all mechanical engraving processes, the chrome gelatine film forms an important factor in this invention, though Avramoff states that it is yet in its infancy, and thinks that subsequent experiments will enable him to make vast improvements on present results, cost of material and time required to produce it. If success should crown his efforts it is expected the process will be principally used for copying, reducing and enlarging.

It is a well-known fact that if wood is treated a sufficient length of time with sulphuric and nitric acid, and afterward with soda, it is changed into nitro-cellulose, the same material as is known under the name of gun-cotton—an explosive of great power. The difficulty heretofore experienced in changing wood has been that the fluids used have penetrated it through the pores and have eaten to the sides.

For his process Avramoff takes the boxwood, as it is used by the engravers, and boils it for two hours in the following solution:

10 lbs. of water
2 " bicarbonate of soda.

It is then placed in

1 1/2 " " sulphate of copper 1/2 " " silicate of soda,

in which solution it is boiled for half an hour. It is next dried and shaved, the object being to close all the pores and to prevent all acids from entering them. Then is brought about a well-known chemical action, whereby the carbonic acid gas combines with the soluble copperas and precipitates insoluble carbonate of copper as a fine green powder, which fills the pores.

The plate is now polished on the surface and coated with a solution of

4 parts of asphaltum in 9 " " benzine or 7 " " spirits of turpentine,

on the back and the sides.

The upper polished part of the wood is then coated with the gelatine film, which Avramoff makes of the following composition:

15 parts of water
4 " " Russian glue or gelatine
1/8 " " bichromate of ammonia
1/2 " " alcohol, 90°
A few drops of chloroform.

The latter probably unnecessary, and to be better substituted by carbolic acid, which is cheaper as well as less dangerous.

He now lets the gelatine dissolve or swell in the cold water until quite soft, then heats it gently, adds the alcohol, in which the bichromate salt was dissolved, first, and then adds the chloroform (carbolic acid). After the solution has been strained, the plate is coated twice with the solution and then dried.

For printing, a reversed positive is used, intensified by one of the well-known processes. The time of exposure is from six to twenty-five minutes, according to the strength of the sunlight. After this the wood is put into hot water, on its surface, and dipped into a solution, being

10 parts of water

4 " " glacial acetic acid,

which takes off the film on the places where the sunlight did not change it.

The plate is covered with printing ink, and fine asphaltum powder put on it, whereupon it is held over a light to melt the asphaltum and so form an impenetrable cover for the acid. When this is done the plate is put into strong nitric acid for one hour; next taken out and washed. It is then put into sulphuric acid for the same length of time, washed once more, and dried, which will take from six to ten hours to accomplish.

After that time, a fine steel brush or a hard common brush is moved over it, when it will be noticed that the open or etched parts will be brushed out as a fine green powder, while the covered places remain intact. The asphaltum is taken off with benzine, and the plate is ready for use.

### PROTEST OF THE PROOFREADER.

However, since the proofreader has been graciously allowed to say that his soul is his own, it is perhaps worth while, as a mild amusement, to hear how he puts the case. In the first place he says that an author intent on what he is writing is necessarily careless about his handwriting. He cannot break the flow of his thoughts to dot his "i's" and cross his "t's." Each author has his own peculiar penmanship. The proofreader takes up the manuscript and tries to catch the purport of the author's thought. He has scarcely done so when in comes another mass of proof and manuscript of an entirely different character, from an entirely different pen; and a new thread has to be picked up until another interruption. This is not for a moment, but all day, all the week, all the year, all his life. After puzzling himself until he is half blind, his brain weary, and work pushing upon him incessantly, a letter may be left out or a comma inserted in the wrong place, when slambang goes a volley at the proofreader! He has seen conscientious, patient, worthy proofreaders shrink and cringe when an author visits a printing office, lest something might have escaped their notice. He has seen an author scold a proofreader for some trifling oversight, when that same day the proofreader had corrected an historical blunder which would have cost the author dearly had it seen the light. He has seen an author brag of his penmanship, and when his manuscript was sent to him because it was unreadable, he himself was scarcely able to decipher it .- Detroit Free Press.

### ORIGIN OF BANK NOTES.

All the way from China, and from a period dating more than one hundred years before the time of Christ, there comes to us a story in which some writers appear to see the origin of bank notes. Among the celestials it was customary and necessary, so the story goes, for courtiers and princes, whenever they came into the royal presence, to veil their faces with a piece of skin. Now it so happened that at one time the imperial purse was far from full, and it fell to the lot of the prime minister to discover some expedient for removing this source of inconvenience. He accordingly spent many tedious hours, and pondered over many schemes before he could exclaim, like Archimedes, "Eureka!" (I have found it.) The result of his profound meditations was a decree to the effect that for veiling the face in the presence of royalty only the skins of certain white deer belonging to the sovereigns should be allowed. Of course, his majesty, possessing a monopoly of these deer, could sell pieces of their skin at whatever price he liked. This made them very valuable; they consequently circulated among the upper classes of Chinese society as a convenient form of money, and thus we read "Bank notes were invented in China."-Exchange.



Specimen of Photo Zinc Engraving, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

Reproduced from a wood cut one-fifth larger.

### TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

We learn from the London *Printer's Register*, that at the recent examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, there were eighty-five candidates on typography and twenty-four on lithography. Of the former, thirty-six passed and eight failed. The following typographic examination papers submitted in the ordinary and honors grade, will no doubt prove interesting to our readers, and we present them entire. Three hours were allowed for answering each paper.

### ORDINARY GRADE.

[The examination in the ordinary grade consisted of a paper of questions, of which not more than *ten* were required to be answered, and of a practical examination. To obtain a certificate, it was necessary to pass in *both* parts of the examination.]

1. Supposing a manuscript to consist of 30,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters; about how many pages would it make in pica type, the size of page being 22 ems wide and 36 clear lines long?

2. What would be the wages cost of composing 16 pages of the above, calculated at 7d. per thousand ens?

3. Taking the body of pica type as the standard, and calling it 20, what is the relative depth of the types in use in England from English to pearl?

4. Draw a scheme of imposition for a sheet of 12mo (24 pp.), without cutting.

5. Describe the operation of composing, mentioning what should be aimed at and what avoided in order to economize time and labor.

6. Give a list of the accents used in modern European languages. Also a list of note references in their proper order.

7. After a form has been tightly quoined up all round by the fingers, at what point would you begin to use the shooting-stick in locking up; and how would you proceed?

8. Write the Greek letters, Alpha, Delta, Theta, and Omega in caps and lower case.

9. What would be the size in inches of a dble, fcap. 8vo handbill?

10. What is the size of a "large" card?

11. What difference in quality is there between cast and wrought chases, and how would you distinguish them?

12. What are the ingredients of a composition roller, and what should be its essential qualities when ready for use?

13. Describe the means of obtaining power in the Albion and Columbian hand presses; say which you prefer, and why.

14. How would you test the quality of paper, in order to decide the amount of damping it will require to make it fit for printing upon?

15. In making an overlay for a wood cut, what are the points that require especial care in order that the desired effect may be obtained?

. 16. Describe the process of packing the cylinder before making ready a form at a single-cylinder machine; (1) for a common job; (2) for a bookwork form; (3) for an illustrated sheet, of best quality.

17. How is the stereo flong prepared; and of what is the paste composed?

18. What is the composition of stereo metal?

19. Describe how an electro mold is obtained from a wood cut or type form.

20. Give the dimensions in inches of the following printing papers: post, crown, demy, royal, imperial.

### HONORS GRADE.

[The examination for honors consisted of a paper of questions only,]

I. What is the composition of the metal used for casting type?

2. Supposing the labor cost of a sheet of pica to be 17s. 6d., what would be the approximate value of the same sized sheet if set in long primer type?

3. Supposing a volume of 300 pages were required to be composed without return of type, each page to be 5 by 3 inches in size, about what weight of type would be required for the purpose?

4. A manuscript of 200 folios being required to be cast off, each folio containing 18 lines, with an average of eight words in a line; about how much would it make in pica type, the pages being 20 ems wide and 33 lines long, exclusive of head and white lines.

5. The weight of a ream of demy paper being 30 lbs., what would be the weight of a ream of double crown of the same paper.

6. Write down six technical rules for machine apprentices to observe in the execution of their work—the most important you can think of.

7. Enumerate the "wearing parts" of an ordinary single cylinder jobbing machine.

8. If a machine were found to "slur," what questions would you put to the minder for the purpose of discovering the cause?

 Name the especial qualities which should be possessed by a single-cylinder machine required for the production of high-class illustrated work.

10. The presence of zinc in stereo metal is sometimes the cause of trouble in casting plates. How can it be detected?

11. What is the proper thickness of a stereotype plate?

 Name the qualities which a stereotype plate should possess when finished.

13. Describe briefly the process of taking an electrotype plate.

14. How is a Smee battery prepared?

15. Give a rough but approximate estimate of the *cost* of (not *charge* for) producing a pamphlet of 16 pages, crown 8vo, long primer type, 500 copies, on 30 lb. double crown paper, stitched and cut, without wrapper; and show how you arrive at your answer.

In regard to the practical test, the instructions were that the whole of the manuscript on the four sheets supplied to the candidate, including the heading, were to be composed, and the proper punctuation inserted throughout. The body type of the paper was long primer; pica and brevier could be used where the candidate thought them suitable, but no other fonts (except, of course, italics of the above fonts) or fancy type were to be used. The heading was to be set out in lines and spaced out with leads and rules, as also the whole of the paper, according to the taste of the candidate. In the first part, only two out of the first three paragraphs had necessarily to be composed; but the table had to be attempted by all. The first of the paragraphs was to "end even." All inquiries for information had to be addressed to the superintendent of the examination. No dictionaries or books of reference were allowed to be consulted. Each candidate had to pull his own proof and distribute his own matter, before leaving the room in which the examination was held. The candidates were not permitted to communicate with each other, nor to enter each other's

### HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

Don't worry. Don't overwork.

Don't make the field too broad.

Be wary of dealing with unsuccessful men.

Make friends, but don't encourage favorites.

Keep down expenses, but don't be penurious.

Keep a high vitality. Sleep well, eat well, enjoy life.

Stick to your chosen pursuit, but not to chosen methods.

Don't tell what you are going to do—till you have done it.

Enter your charges when the goods are sold. Don't wait.

Make plans for a little way ahead, but don't cast them in iron.

Be content with small beginnings—and be sure to develop them.

Don't take fresh risks to retrieve your losses. Cut them off short.

Be cautious; but when you make a bargain, make it quietly and

A regular system of sending out bills and statements is more effective than spasmodic dunning.

Have a proper division of work, and neither interfere nor permit interference with your employés.

It is better for your creditors to postpone payment squarely than to pretend to pay by giving a check dated ahead.

Look after your "blotters," and all books of original entry. In litigation they are reliable evidence; copies are not.

12 A 25 a 87 40 30 A 60a Artistic Productions of the The Guide, Philosopher and Friend of Gotham's Millions give an Enthusiastic Reception Whose Daipty Finders Tip the Hills with Gold. From whose Monthly Exhibitions of Designs in Typography to France's Distinguished Visitors. Illinois Type Foundry. The Gates of Day are opened wide every morning Consult the "Ipland Printer," TYPE-FOUNDING MAGNIFICENT CELEBRATION! Bright Prescace Darkness Flies away. World pow more eplightened HAIL, HAIL, SMILING MORN. the Craft. 56831 GREAT PRIMER DAINTY. from 4:30 to 12:15. LONG PRIMER DAINTY thap to 1776. BREVIER DAINTY. PICA DAINTY. 6 A 12 a \$4 00 15 A 30 a \$3 30

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147 St. Clair Street.



10A, 18a.

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A Paradise of Fools Belongs to Milton
123 Knowledge is Power 678

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A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

OLD STYLE, No. 3.

A MERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

BREVIER, (8 Points Standard Measure.)

I THINK it was here that I witnessed the only instance I ever saw of the black buck being run into and killed by the cheetah, or hunting leopard. Many consider this a low kind of sport, but I think it is quite equal to partridge shooting, besides being a beautiful sight. On arriving with my friends at the place of meeting in the jungle, we found a few rough-and-ready-looking natives in charge of three carts, or rather small two-wheeled platforms, drawn by bullocks.

On each vehicle sat, in an erect attitude, a beautiful leopard, strongly chained, and with a hood over his eyes, similar to those used for hawks. We were soon under way and driving toward the herd of antelopes which could be seen grazing in the distance, and which had been marked down beforehand. There was no difficulty in getting the carts to within 120 yards of the deer. Then one of the cheetahs—a fine male—was unhooded and set free. Its departure from the gharry and its decision in choosing the most covered line in the open plain for rushing on its prey were so instantaneous and rapid 45678

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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

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Alphabet, a to z, 14 ems.

LONG PRIMER. (10 Points Standard Measure.)

When at about thirty yards from the unsuspicious troop they suddenly became aware of the deadly peril they were in. One and all sprang into the air with galvanic bounds, and no doubt expected to escape by flight. But the hunting cheetah is, for a hundred yards, by far the fleetest of all wingless things; and this one was soon in the midst of the affrighted throng, which scattered wildly and panic-

stricken in all directions as their leader—a fine black buck—was struck down in their midst. There he lay, alone, in his death agony, in the clutch of his beautiful and relentless foe. We ran as hard as we could, and were soon surrounding the strange group. Neither animal moved, for the buck was paralyzed by fear—his starting eyeballs and dilated nostrils alone gave evidence of life. The cheetah, on the other hand, with his body spread out on the prostrate 123

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Alphabet, a to z. 1314 ems.

SMALL PICA. (11 Points Standard Measure.)

STINGING PLANTS are represented in England by the two species of stinging nettle, which are capable of producing considerable discomfort to the unwary person who handles them. These are, however, not worth mentioning by the side of many of their tropical relations. The structure of the hair in all these is similar: a mass of cells forms a kind of swollen cushion

below; on this is seated the long tapering hair, which ends in a somewhat recurved point or hook. The walls of the upper part of the hair are very strongly silicified, and are, consequently, easily ruptured. Lower down there is but little silica. When touched or rubbed by the hand, the pressure drives the hair downward; at the same time the brittle hook penetrates the skin and breaks off, and the 5678

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX

WX abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890 Alphabet, a to z, 13% ems.

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

By special invitation we were permitted to witness a novel experiment recently, which was intended to test the efficacy of dynamite bombs in the capture of fish in deep water. The objective point was a hole about 25 feet deep in the upper end of the bight, where the fish are known to congregate in large numbers. Arriving at the spot, a cartridge about six inches long, charged with dynamite, to which had been attached a heavy piece of iron in order to make it go to the bottom, was thrown in the water. A suspense of a few seconds ensued, and then a faint report like the discharge of a small pistol was 23

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Alphabet, a to z, 14 ems.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

NCORPORATED 1883.

# MARDER, LUSE & CO. Type Founders,

139 & 141 Monroe Street.

CHICAGO. Nov. 1, 1886.

### GENTLEMEN:

On January 1st last we announced that, until further notice, we would allow a Discount of Twenty-five per Cent from our List Prices of Type and material manufactured on the American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies, to all cash buyers and to customers who had established with us a line of credit, providing settlement should be made between the first and tenth of each month.

We hope none of our customers for a moment supposed that the margin on Type and printing material before the above-named date had been such as to enable us to make so large a discount and still reserve to ourselves a paying profit. The exigencies of the case seemed for a time to demand the adoption of prices which were ruinously low, but the Type Founders of the United States have now had this matter under consideration for some months, and at their adjourned meeting in New York City, which was held October 26th, it was decided to unite on the following

### NEW RATE OF DISCOUNT:

On Current Accounts, payable monthly or in 30 days from date of purchase - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10 per cent.

On Cash Settlements, made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional - - - - - - - - - - 2 " "

In our judgment the above scale of discount is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, giving to the one a reasonable reduction to encourage Cash settlements, and to the other a firm and permanent basis upon which to transact business. Every owner of a printing office throughout the country is benefited by this change in two ways: his stock of Type and material has a higher marketable value, and the chances of additional competition springing up are correspondingly reduced.

In apprising our customers of this new departure, we beg to add that we apply the discounts as above named to all the productions of the various Type Foundries of the United States, and also include Cases, Stands, Cabinets, Inks, Chases, Galleys, and printing material in general.

Awaiting your further esteemed favors, we remain,

Yours truly,

MARDER, LUSE & @.

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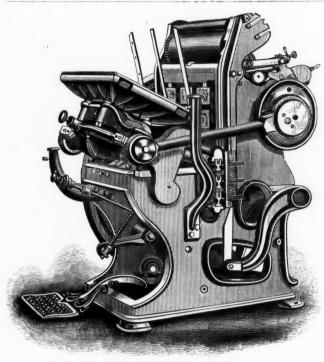
The value of a roller is determined by the **LENGTH OF TIME** it can be used, the **AMOUNT OF WORK** it can perform, and the **QUALITY** of the work produced. In these essentials our goods are unequaled. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by so doing, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for treadle presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the West can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is one hundred rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

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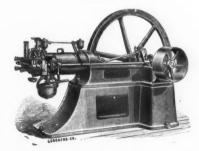
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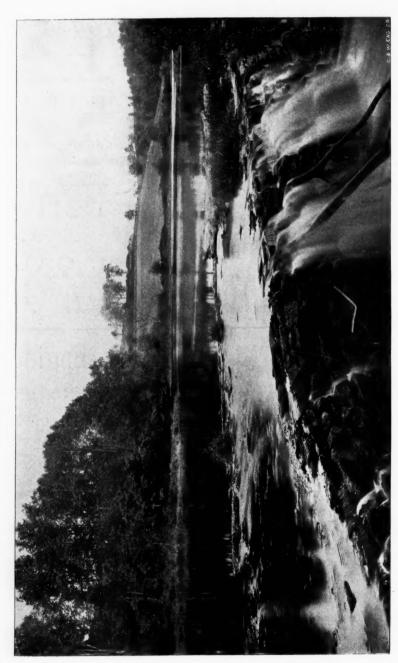
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### CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog, but as a guarantee of good faith.

### FROM JOLIET.

To the Editor :

JOLIET, November 4, 1886.

At the last meeting of Joliet Typographical Union, it was unanimously recommended that the International Typographical Union indorse The Inland Printer as the official organ of the printers, and copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to the general secretary. I might add that the whole matter grew out of the compulsory subscriptions to the Crastisman, ordered at the last session; not that our members protest against the sinancial part of the matter (for it is really very cheap), but it is the principle of the idea, the compulsion, which they don't relish. And they want something better, something more beneficial and permanent, and this they find and indorse in The Inland Printer.

W. H.

### FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor :

VANCOUVER, October 18, 1886.

Inclosed please find one year's subscription to The Inland Printer, beginning with the October number. I have gleaned much information of value to me from the pages of the volume just concluded, and intend getting a bound copy of it as I lost more than half the monthly numbers in the destruction of this city by fire in June last. The population of this place at present is between fifteen hundred and two thousand; number of business places, one hundred and twenty-five, forty of which are hotels or saloons. There are three newspapers published, the Pacific Coast Canadian (weekly), Herald (weekly), and the daily News, and one job office. The two last mentioned newspaper offices also do jobwork. Wages are, piecework, 45 cents; timework, \$18 per week. Trade has been good, but is now slacking up a little, as the wet weather has set in.

### AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, November 1, 1886.

Your correspondent, "Typo," in the October number, undertakes to correct you on the subject of type bodies, but even he does not get at the "bottom facts." When he says "the new standards for the point system, adopted by the Johnson type foundry, Central type foundry and Marder, Luse & Co., are based on the same standard pica," he says truly; but when he said, "these foundries adopted the standard of the Chicago type foundry," he did not inform you from whence that foundry obtained it. Did it fall from the clouds? Certainly it was not a heavenly body. Else it had not chosen "wicked Chicago" for an abiding place. As is well known to many old printers in Chicago and the West, the Chicago type foundry was established as a branch of the old New York type foundry (now Farmer, Little & Co.), who made the first type cast in Chicago. original pica standard has never been changed; and, as a natural sequence, it follows that the standard now almost universally adopted by the founders of the United States, is that of Farmer, Little & Co.

CERBERUS.

### FROM DES MOINES.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, November 8, 1886.

At the regular monthly meeting of Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118 a regular scale of prices was adopted, the first since its organization, which most of the proprietors are paying without a murmur. A list of the offices paying the scale has been published for the benefit of the public, stating which offices are union and which are not, as it is the intention to throw all the patronage the union printers can control into the hands of those who stand by them. The Daily News joined the union ranks today, all the compositors in the office having previously become members. The scale on morning papers is

33 cents; 28 cents on afternoon; 30 cents on bookwork, and \$15 per week for job hands.

The union establishments are the Leader, Daily News, Iowa Independent, Western Newspaper Union, and C. P. Kenyon's book and job office. The Iowa State Register pays the scale, but does not recognize the union, although all the compositors are union men. The following offices also pay the scale, but are regarded as non-union: Persinger's Times, Iowa Homestead, Saturday Mail, Iowa Tribune, Iowa Printing Company, and Fink & Cook.

There are nearly one hundred members enrolled in our ranks, and all seem to be satisfied with the year's work. Employment is good, and men can make from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. There are plenty of subs, however, to fill the bill.

### FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: Indianapolis, November 7, 1886.

The printing trade has improved somewhat since my last letter. But few idle men are in town, and all the shops are running on full time. The *Journal* newspaper has removed to the Journal building, lately occupied by the *Times*, this change giving more room and much better quarters. The Central Printing Company has sold out to A. R. Baker, and gone out of the business. After a long and tedious boycott, the *German Tribune* has come into the fold, and is no longer an unfair office. Every daily newspaper in the city is now gotten out by union printers.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 has moved into new quarters that have just been fitted up in nice style, in room 34 Sentinel building. It will keep on file, ink catalogues, specimen books, and copies of the current literature pertaining to the trade, including copies of THE INLAND PRINTER. The latch string will always be out to its friends, and the members hope to meet many of them in the future.

The Central Labor Union is felicitating itself over the result of the late election. Every candidate that it indorsed was elected, among them being some republicans, the only ones that were fortunate enough to get elected, thus showing that it was through the aid of workingmen that they were not defeated. Among the candidates elected, were Mr. John Schley, a printer, to serve in the next legislature.

The first report of the insurance branch of the International Typographical Union has been received. It makes a good showing, having secured over seven hundred members already. About one-third of the members of Pressmen's Union No.17 have gone into it.

The appearance of the last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER has been highly complimented by printers. Keep it up to the high standard already attained, and its success is more than assured.

J. M.

### FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor :

DETROIT, November 4, 1886.

There has been a great revival in the printing trade at this place since my last letter. All the offices are busy and nearly all the printers employed. Of course the election had something to do with reviving business, but there is also a good run of commercial work in all the offices. Bookwork, which was an important industry a few years ago, has been seriously crippled for a year or two past by the competition of small towns in the interior of the state, which, being outside of the jurisdiction of any union, are able to procure compositors at considerable lower wages than the union demands, and, as a consequence can underbid the publishers of Detroit. This fact, it would seem, should open the eyes of the employers to the benefits of organized labor becoming universal, so that there might be a common basis upon which to make estimates; but it doesn't seem to do so. However, the employers are beginning to feel the effects of the competition of the small offices in the city, which employ boys, and they have made a formal appeal to the union to cooperate with them in crushing out these places or compelling them to pay union wages. This, they claim, the union can do by prohibiting union men from working in these unfair offices when the latter get crowded with work, and are compelled to call in union men for a few days to help them out.

The workingmen's candidate for congress, who was indorsed by the republicans, was defeated, owing, largely, to the fact that the "silk-stocking" element in the republican party voted for the democratic nominee. Two printers were elected to the legislature, however (Robt. Y. Ogg and Judson Grenell), and another printer (Lyman A. Brant) missed going to the senate by only seven votes. The workingmen may sometime learn that the most direct way of deriving any benefit from the old political parties is by cutting loose from them.

There seem to be some people whose mission in this world is to incubate a bonanza newspaper scheme, interest capitalists in it, and, after a time, launch the bright and hopeful offspring into the cold, unfeeling world, only to be tucked away under the daisies before it teethes. Some of these friends of the type founder and some enemies of confiding capitalists, recently conceived the brilliant idea of starting a new republican evening paper here, but ere they had succeeded in working the money-bags up to the desired pitch of enthusiasm, the latter paused, took a retrospective view of the long row of infantile mounds, beneath which repose the remains of sundry similar ventures, drew a long breath and buttoned up their pockets. They are now talking of preparing to supply that long-felt want, a two-cent morning paper, independent in politics. Whether the scheme will ever materialize or not remains to be seem. Of course the "hungry sub" looks forward with happy anticipation; but he may find, when the chilly blasts sweep over from Canada's ice palaces, and he stands shivering, overcoatless, on the bleak corner, where he catches a tantalizing sniff of the free lunch, that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1886.

Labor matters have been very threatening during the last two or three weeks, but it looks now as if everything would be amicably arranged and the coming winter be one of peace between capital and labor. Of course there will continue to be minor differences, but nothing of the magnitude of the threatened lockout of seventy thousand hands, in one place, or the threatened closing up and removal of another, is likely to occur.

One hundred and twelve lithographers who struck seven weeks ago for shorter hours are still out, and will start a coöperative concern.

I spoke in my last letter about the Pressmen's Union undertaking the task of elevating the class of presswork in vogue in some of our offices. The matter is simply this: certain places are in the habit of catering to a class of people who are satisfied with anything, so long as it is "cheap." The way they make money out of it is this: one or two pressmen are required to do the work of say five or six; the consequence is that the houses who will not cater to this demand for inferior work cannot compete with those that will, so long as good work requires more time and help; consequently in justice to the latter and in obedience to our obligation to elevate the standard of the craft, the pressmen have resolved that hereafter no member shall run more than two presses.

Mr. Chas. E. Johnson, the famous ink maker, who lately returned from Europe, was tendered a reception the other night, by an association composed of printers and those closely connected with the craft. The occasion was one of genuine pleasure, and we were especially impressed with the genial and non-patronizing manner of Mr. Johnson. The association spoken of is known by the somewhat euphonious name of the *Idlers*, and has adopted as its motto the words "everything goes." It is composed of a jolly crowd and, despite its name, understands how to make things *lively*, and you can be pretty sure that anything it undertakes has got to go!

Mr. Robert Brown, formerly superintendent of Ferguson Brothers Printing House, has become a member of the firm.

The reception tendered by the K. of L. to their returning delegates was a grand success, both as regards numbers and decorum.

Speaking of the K. of L., I was recently made acquainted with a little incident which will show how unwise is the action of some employers in dealing with their men: A certain man, sober and industrious, on his way to work was taken ill, and had to return home. During the day the foreman told one of his men to stop and tell him that his place was vacant. Six or seven of the men waited on the foreman, and asked him to reconsider the order. He told them he

would see about it; the next morning the men who had interested themselves were told they were not wanted. Of course they then waited on the head of the house, who, after consultation with his foreman, said "discharge the whole force." A master workman of the K. of L. was called in, but being unable to effect a reconsideration of the order, said to the parties "you want to starve these men, I therefore declare the place on a strike." This will give married men \$\$ per week with \$1 additional for each child, and single men \$5 per week. Is it any wonder that when people act so unreasonably we have boycotts and strikes?

C. W. M.

### FAULTY FONTS OF TYPE.

To the Editor :

STERLING, Ill., October 29, 1886.

During an experience of nearly twenty years as printer and publisher, I have often had my attention forcibly drawn to faults in the "schemes" by which some of the type founders of the country assort their fonts of both job and body type, and it has frequently occurred to me that it might be well to ventilate the matter a little in some of the journals devoted to the interests of the craft, with a view to a possible reform of the evil.

It has been noticed that the specially faulty fonts have, in my experience, come from the older eastern foundries, which seem to be averse to any innovations upon the old rules and customs of the fathers.

The first office in which I had an interest was bought from the Johnson foundry, mostly, at the start, and although we doubled the cap fonts in two 250 pound fonts of body letter, the "C's" were always short. This, however, is attributable to the frequent recurrence of "Co." for "company," and "county," and "court," and the use of initials in current newspaper work, and the fault may not be noticeable in ordinary book or magazine work.

But there is one common error which is glaringly noticeable in all branches of work, and that is the insufficient allowance of "L," both caps and lower case, in the fonts from several foundries. In the above case, the news and job fonts alike were almost invariably out of I's long before the cases were set out of other sorts, on all ordinary composition. Sufficient allowance is certainly not made by those founders for the frequent occurrence of double "1" in our language in these modern times.

To illustrate: Some years ago I bought a font of Canon Doric, a splendid display letter, from a Boston foundry, and judge of my disgust when it was laid, to find that the four A cap font had but three "L's" in it, and the lower case in the same proportion. Of "S," "T," "O" and "R," there were plenty, as many, or more, as of "A," while of "L" there were less, and yet "L" is used double more frequently than either of those. I wrote to the foundry for some extra "L's," and criticised the faulty "scheme." In reply, the founders maintained that the scheme was all right, and the trouble with the "L's" was due, in my case, to my location, where more than usual of that letter was used, as in "Illinois," etc. And yet in their own Boston they could only make a display line of "Faneuil Hall," and their font would be "busted." So with many other little common display lines used in every locality, such as "Fall Styles," "Social Ball," "Call Early," etc.; while "Will Sell at Cost," "Fall Millinery," and other little lines of two or three words, could not be set out of such a font at all. It would seem that any practical mind could see on a moment's thought that there certainly ought to be as many "L's" in any font of type as there are of "A," and I think that five "L's" in a four A font is none too much. The font need not, generally, be made any heavier for the change, for there are, usually, a surplus of "Q" and "Z," and, perhaps, other sorts, that never get their faces blacked. But if the fonts were a little heavier, any printer would rather pay a few cents more in the first place, than be troubled for sorts, or have to send for them.

The other day I laid several fonts of Johnson's fine faces, and in every one there was this noticeable scarcity of "L's," several fonts having but three, and one regular job font had but two in the cap case. So glaring a fault seems inexcusable in an old, experienced concern.

Another fault which I see of late is remedied by some of our founders, is the shortness of figure 8's, of which, in this century, when every date line must have one, at least, and in this decade must have

two, there ought to be full twice as many of that figure as of any other except "o."

Our western type founders seem to be more progressive than the older ones of the East in some of these matters, for in the type bought of most, or all of them, I have found the fonts much more correctly proportioned. Their enterprise is also shown in the more general adoption of the point system of bodies, which is the greatest step forward that has been made for many years, and which must, in the end, become universal in spite of all opposition, for many printers already refuse to buy any face, however attractive, if cast on the old line of bodies.

T. H. M

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT TYPOGRAPHIC BODIES.

To the Editor :

CINCINNATI, October 29, 1886.

Since the introduction of telescopic gothics, many efforts have been made by prominent type founders to extend the principle of universal lining to larger series of job type, so that smaller sizes might serve as small caps in connection with larger ones. The idea is a good one, and has met with the approval of all job printers; but owing to the awkwardness and unpopularity of certain bodies, such as english, two-line brevier, double small pica and other bodies, it has never been successfully carried out to fulfill the requirements of the present time.

A great number of job-type series lack uniformity, show gaps, and in many cases do not match with modern bodies. For example: a line set in great primer will often look too large, while the same line set in pica will seem too small and insignificant. Under present circumstances, it is very hard to overcome inconveniences of this kind; but for the future more systematic arrangements should be made.

There seems to be but one remedy for this evil, which is submitted in the following lines:

All odd bodies, such as english, two-line brevier, paragon, double small pica, double english, double paragon, etc., should be applied to two-line letters *only*, whereas, for job type the following four bodies should be substituted:

| 5-line | excelsion |    |  | <br> |  |  |   |  |  |  |         |  |   |  |   |   |  | 15 | points. |
|--------|-----------|----|--|------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---------|--|---|--|---|---|--|----|---------|
| 7-line | excelsior |    |  |      |  |  |   |  |  |  | <br>. , |  | , |  | , | , |  | 21 | 66      |
| 9-line | excelsior |    |  | <br> |  |  | , |  |  |  | <br>    |  |   |  |   |   |  | 27 | 66      |
| 7-line | nonpareil | ١. |  |      |  |  |   |  |  |  |         |  |   |  |   |   |  | 42 | 66      |

In accordance with this plan, the bodies would form a progression in the following order:

| ** **                                     |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| Half nonpareil (excelsior)                | 3 P | oints. |
| Nonpareil                                 | 6   | 66     |
| Nonpareil and one-half (3-line excelsior) | 9   | 66     |
| Pica                                      | 12  | 66     |
| 5-line excelsior                          | 15  | 66     |
| 3-line nonpareil                          | 18  | 66     |
| 7-line excelsior                          | 21  | 6.6    |
| Double pica                               | 24  | 66     |
| 9-line excelsior                          | 27  | 66     |
| 5-line nonpareil                          | 30  | 66     |
| 3-line pica                               | 36  | 66     |
| 7-line nonpareil                          | 42  | 6.6    |
| 4-line pica                               | 48  | 66     |

It is obvious that none but four to pica leads are required for spacing out.

Very few faces are cast on english bodies, and, as for larger bodies, type founders would not find it very difficult to crowd

| 2-line brevier faces              | on 5-line excelsior. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2-line small pica                 | on 7-line "          |
| 2-line english                    | on 9-line "          |
| 4-line brevier (2-line columbian) | on 5-line nonpareil. |
|                                   | CONRAD REUTER.       |

### FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor:

SYRACUSE, November 5, 1886.

Trade in this city is very good, with better prospects. Very few printers are at present idle.

Four weeks ago, Typographical Union No. 55 increased its scale from 28 to 30 cents for composition on evening papers, and from 30 to

32 cents for work on morning papers. The price for week work was advanced from \$13 to \$14, and bookwork from 28 to 30 cents. Every newspaper office and all the principal job rooms paid the advance without hesitation, with the exception of Masters & Stone, who are the publishers of the Northern Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the office of the Wesleyan Methodist, from which are published numerous tracts and periodicals for the Wesleyan Methodist denominations in all parts of the country. The ruling price for composition in these two establishments is 20 cents per thousand, and is accomplished mostly by women.

D. Mason & Co., publishers of county gazeteers and histories, are paying two cents per thousand more for composition on bookwork than any other office in town.

Thomas J. O'Donohue, a native of Toronto, Canada, came to this city about a year ago, and became a member of Typographical Union No. 55. For the past six months he has suffered from bronchial consumption. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital by the union, and at that institution breathed his last on Sunday afternoon, November 7. His age was 27 years. A mother and brother in Toronto survive him, besides his uncle, the Hon. Senator O'Donohue, who showed his iciness in the last days of his nephew's life.

Letters from George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel have been received by the union, thanking that body for their action in placing the two liberal gentlemen upon the honorary list of membership.

"Laz." Schwartz, an old "comp" on the *Journal*, has purchased the job office lately conducted by H. Rivkin, in the University block. Typographical Union No. 55 will elect officers at its next meeting.

The Journal Company have lately added to their machinery an improved "Kidder" press, which prints and cuts at one impression, being fed from a roll. The company have also placed an order with R. Hoe & Co., of New York, for a type-perfecting press, and a two-revolution book press. The Journal enjoys the largest job patronage of any establishment in the city.

The Evening Herald has secured the services of an artist, and the events of the day are now illustrated in its pages. It is a very enterprising move on the part of its manager.

E. M. Grover, foreman of the *Journal* job department, has invented and received letters patent for a patent galley and lock-up, which are destined to become very popular. For job purposes they are very useful and labor-saving.

The union has regulated the number of columns of plates to be used on the *Courier*. The limit is three and one-half columns per day.

Typographical Union No. 55 has decided that it does not want and will not have the *Craftsman* forced upon its members.

K. E. H.

### THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

the Editor: WASHINGTON, November 3, 1886.

Ordinarily, I would be able to write you from here, at this time of the year, that business in our line was picking up. The reason why this year is an exception in this respect is, of course, due to the large number of workmen, in the different branches of the craft, whom the necessity for a reduced force at the government printing office has deprived of employment. Many of the persons discharged have left the city, and taken their chances for employment in localities where congressional appropriations do not rule, where prodigal public printers do not deplete the amount which should pay for labor instead of machinery, and where extra economical public printers are not ambitious to prove that two persons can just as well perform the work of three. The Washingtonian, however, if he has a wife and children, or others dependent on the earnings of his hands, cannot change base so readily. He is tied to the place, and when the government printing office, which employs two-thirds of our membership, slackens up to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent, you can imagine the measure of suffering which ensues. The wages paid at the establishment presided over by Mr. Benedict seem liberal to those who live in places where living is cheap, and wages consequently lower, but those who are conversant with the rates of rent, and the prices of all household necessaries ruling here, will agree with me in the assertion that one of the just measures which the late congress left undone, was the bill looking to the reëstablishment of the wages prevailing prior to March, 1877.

I had a talk with the public printer on Saturday, and will say this right here, that he is a frank, gentlemanly man, who is evidently devoting hard work and intelligent study to the mastery of the details of the vast establishment committed to his charge. He inclines to the belief that he can run the office with a considerably smaller force than he found there, and I most heartily wish that he may live to find that he is mistaken. Too many capable men are unemployed, too many willing hands are folded in enforced idleness, to allow me to sympathize with ambitions which look to the still greater overcrowding of the already glutted labor market. The government printing office is not an omnibus, nor is it a hospital for broken-down printers; neither is it an establishment that need be run at such pressure that human skill and endurance should be kept at the highest tension during the whole eight hours of toil. A man who respects himself will give to his employer a fair day's labor. One who fails to do this should not be employed at all. Now, there is no reason in God's world why the man employed by the government, the government whose coffers are fairly bursting with idle treasure, should give more than that for his wages.

Some of the new regulations enacted by the new public printer fail to meet the enthusiastic approval of the force under his charge. I need not enumerate them, but I will record my disapproval of the latest, Circular No. 5, to the effect that no newspaper or other printed matter, coming through the mail, will hereafter be delivered to employés at their case, press or bench. It will be held at the superintendent's office, and the two thousand employés may there hold a mass meeting daily at one and five o'clock, and get their mail matter, if they can. I presume the object of this order is to prevent the reading of periodicals during working hours. The same object, in my judgment, could be effected by issuing an order on the matter, and enforcing it. A person boarding may often change his abode, and frequent changes of address are, as every newspaper man knows, a nuisance. If Mr. Benedict reads these lines, as I have reason to think he will, I take the liberty to call his attention to the course pursued by General Black, the Commissioner of Pensions. On that gentleman's accession to office, he found in force an order, issued by Mr. Dudley, his predecessor, which prevented an employé from leaving the office, for any and all purposes, without a permit card from his chief of division. The hour and minute of departure and return were carefully noted, and ponderous volumes, filled with these unimportant details, are now moldering in the rubbish receptacles of the office. With "one fell swoop" General Black rescinded the order, wiped out the ticket-of-leave system, and in a few plain, manly words, gave every man and every woman leave to go and come, if occasion required, at the same time placing them on their honor not to abuse the privilege. How the plan has worked may be briefly stated by quoting from the last report of the commissioner. It shows that a force about one hundred less than that employed in the year before, accomplished more work in the fixed year ending June 30, 1886, than has ever been done in the office in one year. Now, the employés at the nation's printing house have fully as fine a sense of honor as the average government clerk. Put them on their honor, Mr. Benedict, and you will be gratified at the result.

August Donath.

### FROM LEWISTON, MAINE.

To the Editor:

LEWISTON, October 22, 1886.

One of the most novel and successful of Lewiston's new enterprises is the International Art Publishing Company, which has lately been established on Lisbon street, with laboratories and pressrooms. Nothing like it was ever before established in Maine, and there are no others outside of Boston, in New England. Its special novelty is the publication of photogravures by a process newly discovered in this city, and here perfected.

The accidental discovery by an Auburn man of important processes in making the photogravure plates in which this company excels, was the original cause of its establishment here. It has been found that the climate of this city is peculiarly adapted to the somewhat intricate processes employed in the work, and from this fact, if from no other, the manufacture of the photogravure can be effected at less expense and with less waste of material. This fact is ascribed to the dryness of the atmosphere of this inland city, and its great evenness of temperature and humidity.

Rev. Fred. H. Allen, to whom the publishing company is so largely indebted for its present prosperity, came to Auburn from Boston early in 1885. During the summer, he became acquainted with Mr. F. E. Stanley, of this city, and by chance learned that Mr. Stanley had become interested in the matter of photogravure, a subject with which Mr. Allen had been previously identified, and which he had personally investigated, having made the first photogravure plate ever made on this side of the Atlantic.

Through conversations during the summer, and by the suggestions of Rev. Mr. Allen and others, Mr. Stanley consented to put his discoveries to practical test and, if possible, further develop them. Within a short time a company was formed with the following organization: Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., president; Frank L. Dingley, treasurer; Fred. H. Allen, secretary; F. E. and F. O. Stanley, photochemists. This company, with sufficient backing of capital, started out to prove whether or not the process of Mr. Stanley was of any value. They made many novel and exacting experiments, all of which were successful. A gentleman of wide experience as a practical chemist was secured, to whose technical skill much of the subsequent success of the process was due. Rev. Mr. Allen has charge of the literary and art departments and is general business manager.

The company is having all the business they can attend to, and now have orders which will keep them busy for more than a year. One of the most interesting works thus far issued is entitled, "The Bowdoin Collection of Sketches by the Great Masters of Painting" (some specimen sheets of which I send with this). Since 1811 this collection of sketches has been practically buried amid the ponderous tomes of Bowdoin College library. As a collection it is of unknown value, and includes actual sketches by such artists as Titian, Rembrandt, Angelo, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, and scores of others. In all, it numbers about one hundred and fifty sketches, one hundred of which are reproduced in this work. The text for the work was written by Mr. Allen and printed at the Lewiston Journal office. The sketches are reproduced in facsimile in every case. The company is printing by its process all of the music for one of the leading Boston music publishing firms, and is about issuing a very fine work entitled, "The Cathedrals of the World," the text for which is also written by Rev. Fred. H. Allen, who is now in Europe, busily engaged on the work. It will be complete in twenty-six parts, each containing five plates. Mr. Allen's relation to art work is well known through his connection with his own volumes on French and German art, together with the famous édition de luxe of "Lalla Rookh," which he carried through the press in Boston two years ago.

Mr. C. W. Waldron, of this city, has recently patented a new metal quoin, also a new self-locking galley.

The paper business in this vicinity is very good. The Dennison Company, at Mechanic Falls, are running on full time, and the Westbrook Paper Company are putting up several new buildings. They are now at work on large orders from New York firms, for the Century magazine and Atlantic Monthly. They also have a large contract for supplying paper for the Youth's Companion, Boston.

Within the past week four Maine newspapers have been wiped out by fire. Friday, October 15, nearly the whole town of Eastport was destroyed, including the Eastport Sentinel and the Eastport Standard. The loss to the Sentinel, including the building, was \$6,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$4,200. New presses and material have been ordered, and publication will be resumed next week. The loss upon the Standard was about \$2,000, insured for \$1,400. No steps have as yet been taken toward reëstablishing the latter publication. Friday night, October 22, just one week after the Eastport fire, a part of the business portion of the town of Farmington was destroyed, including the offices of the Farmington Chronicle and the Franklin Journal. The Chronicle loses an elegantly equipped new building, one of the finest furnished newspaper offices in Maine, and its machinery and type; loss \$10,000, insured for \$4,000. The Franklin Journal loses building, newspaper and job offices; loss

\$25,000, insurance \$10,000. I understand that both papers will at once resume publication; a complete outfit (with the exception of a press) being furnished by the Lewiston *Journal*, which keeps a duplicate outfit stored for use, in case it should be burned out.

F. T. I.

### FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, September 20, 1886.

The state of trade among printers here during the past few weeks has been good. No reports of compositors, etc., being out of work are current.

The Times, mentioned in last letter as in a shaky condition, was in fact dead when that epistle was posted; but it being reported that its suspension would be of but a few days duration, a hasty conclusion it was deemed inadvisable to give. However, the journal has not reappeared. Some unpleasant facts came to light about the management of this sheet during its seven weeks of undignified existence. Henry Burdon, printer of the defunct Argentine Times, was employed by some gentlemen to bring out another paper—the one just failed. His position was that of a clerk, but notoriety was too much for him, and in the first issue of the new venture he conspicuously inserted, in various parts of the weekly notices, to the effect that he was "proprietor and editor." The real owners of the sheet did not object to this so much as when, later on, he mistook this paper for his own, with the result that this ephemeral "editor" was arrested for robbery.

Burdon's name will be found on the books of Spottiswoode, London, as a typesetter, and he is also fairly well known at a fashionable place situated nine miles from England's capital—Richmond. About two years ago he came here, and has gained anything but a creditable reputation during that short period. It would be difficult to meet a man with a more innocent looking (doubly so when necessary) face; but under that childish countenance, it can be plainly seen, lurks a career of crime. Burdon has taken advantage of the good name Englishmen bear for integrity to defraud tailors and saloon keepers by the dozen. There is scarcely a printer in the city whom he has known that our model "proprietor and editor" has not obtained money from, without a thought of repayment—a species of fraud politely known as "borrowing."

Recently was the thirtieth birthday of our genial president of the typographical society, Ginés E. Alvarez. To commemorate the event, several typos got up a subscription and presented him with a framed portrait of the beloved partner who was called away some time ago. And when he came into the office and perceived something unusual on his desk, he smiled, guessing the contents. The boys who, of course, had not seen the picture before, crowded around as he uncovered the frame; and when he smiled and said, "mi amánte" (my sweetheart), they smiled, too; but it was noticed that his risible faculties were most unwillingly exercised, that he spoke huskily, and that "a tear stood in his eye." But things changed in the evening, when Señor Alvarez made all jolly and square by a substantial refreshment in a neighboring restaurant.

The Parvenu printing office was announced to be sold, under the hammer, on September 7, but bad weather caused the intended auction to take place on the 13th. Type went very cheap—from three cents per pound up; but machinery fetched a better price.

A mistake is recollected to have occurred in last communication. The Corres Español was stated to have shifted from calle Piedras to Corrientes; whereas this paper still holds its old location, and it is the Prensa Española that has established itself in the last mentioned thoroughfare. This daily has put in a new rotary press, manufactured by A. Lauzet, Paris,

Dr. C. Leguizamonu, founder of the *Razon*, died a month ago. He began his career in the diplomatic service at the Court of Rome, and ended it a member of congress. He insured his life a few days before death, to the tune of \$10,000.

The action for libel instituted by Dr. Juarez Celman, president-elect, against the *Conciencia Publica*, mentioned in letter appearing in July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, has just been decided. Señor Alberto J. Parz, the editor, has had imposed upon him the highest penalty

allowed by the law: imprisonment, it is likely, for about two years. For this journalist no sympathy is felt, as his was clearly a case of malicious falsehood. For a like offense the editor of *Mefistofeles* was condemned to pay a \$500 fine. It is to be hoped that these proceedings will have a salutary effect upon other scribblers who have no delicate regard for the truth.

The Montevideo Telegraph Company has taken the editorial offices of the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, which daily is now issued from calle San Martin 119, next door.

In future the stamped paper for government use will be turned out at the mint here. It speaks well for the ability of the country to have the goods they use manufactured on their own ground rather than abroad, which has hitherto been the custom, the work being done principally by American, and a little by European firms.

One of the most useful institutions a city can possess is a library. We have two here, the national and the municipal. The former is free to all, but open at hours that do not suit most workingmen. The latter is open from early in the forenoon to ten o'clock at night, and is also free; but if books are to be taken away to be read, then this institution charges the trifle of fifty-five cents a month. Since January 1, 19,028 volumes have been borrowed, the number of readers being 6,232. Many pleasant hours has the writer passed in this capacious, well-lighted reading room, founded and supported by the Asociacion Bernardino Rivadavia. On the walls hang various interesting pictures, among them being two photographs of the machinery (Marinoni) and stereotyping departments of the *Prensa*, with a framed full-sized paper cast of this daily's first page between.

Congress is dallying with the press law; hope to report something better in next letter.

The *Reforma* has progressed so much that an enlargement is announced, giving work to some more printers; and the *Orden* now appears daily. Good!

Printing, lithographing and stereotyping establishments in this city pay for the privilege of carrying on such business from \$40 to \$100 per year.

The Paligrafo, printing and kindred trades' only organ in Argentine, has been enlarged. It is issued monthly, and contains not quite so much reading matter as a page of some of Chicago's journals, the rest being advertisements, for which the yearly subscription is \$4.

Last Sunday the people of Valparaiso were shocked by the unexpected suicide of a young journalist, barely 21 years, who in company with another gentleman, a Spaniard like himself, founded a newspaper called *España y Chile*. Want of funds killed the paper after its third number, and doubtless the disappointment brought about a derangement of the young man's faculties.

With the exception of the *Ferro-Carril* and the *Mercurio*, the *Epoca* has the widest circulation in Chile, thanks to a clever and select staff of writers. On Sundays it now appears illustrated, and this section is directed by a talented young artist, Sr. L. F. Rojas. The editor-in-chief is a well known poet, who equally distinguishes himself by his prose writings, Sr. A. Valderrama.

Our literature is rapidly assuming a brilliancy and importance worthy of universal admiration, and very soon Sr. Gonzalo Bulnes, already famous as a writer and historian, will endow our belles-lettres with his "Historia de la Espedicion Libertadora del Peru," at present under press. Sr. Bulnes won considerable reputation by his "Campaña al Peru de 1838." I seize this occasion to mention Sr. Diego Barros Arana, a patient reader of the country's archives, a brilliant writer, and the worthy successor of the late Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, whose loss we had at first deemed irreparable.

The following is translated from the Capital respecting Chile: "Chile has only one English paper, the Chilean Times, published weekly, in Valparaiso, by a German named Helfmann, the proprietor, who is continually advertising for printers. Several of his countrymen who have worked for him the writer has seen, and they pronounce him a hard-to-please, discontented employer; and when the steady working, poorly paid German says so, matters must be bad indeed.

The attempted assassination of President Santa, of Uruguay Santos, led to the arrest, as usual, of several journalists, who, however, have all been released.

SLUG O.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, in Louisville, Kentucky, under date of November 4, asks :

1. What price per thousand for a single thousand should be charged on a one-eighth medium press, run at the rate of a thousand per hour by power? and what on a one-quarter medium? What price on a five thousand run for either press?

2. What price should be charged for standing straight matter? The original cost was 40 cents per thousand; the price charged was 65 cents per thousand ems. Would you consider 15 cents per thousand ems a fair price for standing matter, in addition to being paid per hour for changing prices?

Answer.—I. Taking Chicago wages and rents as a basis, and Louisville wages and rents will not vary much therefrom, we reply a one-eighth or one-quarter medium press should earn \$1 per hour.

2. Fifteen cents per thousand for standing matter, in addition to time charged for changing, we consider a very fair price.

A SUBSCRIBER in New London, Ohio, writes: "I am the owner of a Campbell two-revolution newspaper press, having used the same for four years. I find, at times, that my column rules will "work up." Sometimes two on a page; again, one on each folio page. Then, again, I do presswork without any trouble from the rules. I have tried tight locking, loose locking, most careful imposition, and still the trouble will frequently come, to my annoyance. Will you be so kind as to inform me how, in your opinion, the fault may be remedied?

Answer.—The fact that the trouble referred to occurs only at intervals proves that the fault does not lie in the press. To remove it, however, when the press is the cause, the cylinder should be set type high, in the first place, or a sheet or two of paper lower, then the bearers should be built up so that they hug the cylinder bearer. After the form has been made ready as directed, a strip of paper should be placed on each bearer and run through, so as to test whether the bearers are as snug as required. For work of this character it is best to use a comparatively soft tympan.

### INCOMPETENT WORKMEN.

It is regretable to notice the number of inefficient workmen that are to be found in the printing trade. Lads and young men who, because they have acquired sufficient speed to compose 800 or 900 ems per hour, or set a reprint job, or make ready a form, will often flatter themselves that they know how to print; but the proofreader soon becomes acquainted with the two first, and the customer and the employer with the last. It is said that a printing office is a valuable school, and that the business is a great educator; but setting up type does not comprise the whole of a compositor's duties, nor working off a form all the pressman has to do. It is a deplorable confession to make, but there is not a superabundance of the present generation of compositors who can be considered thoroughly practical workmen, who can do anything beyond filling and emptying their sticks, and few young pressmen are any better as regards their own branch. Add to this a growing tendency to division of labor, and the outlook for a new crop of artisans in the printing trade is not very encouraging .- Pacific Printer.

### EARLY PAPER MILLS.

A paper on "Early Paper Mills in Massachusetts" was read, the evening of the 7th ultimo, by President E. B. Crane, at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from which we extract the following:

"The first paper mill in Massachusetts was located in the town of Milton, and was operated by a company of Boston gentlemen under 'a grant for the encouragement of a paper mill,' passed by the general court of Massachusetts, September 13, 1728. In 1764 a second paper mill was built in Milton, by James Boils, and later on, a third mill by the same person, who operated them in company with others. A fourth paper mill was erected in 1773 in Milton, by George Clark. The press of the patriot Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, in May, 1775, was supplied with paper from the Milton mills. The fifth paper mill built within the present limits of the

state, and the first in Worcester county, was erected in Sutton, by Abijah Burbank, in response to a resolution setting forth the great necessity of such a mill, passed at a convention of delegates from towns in Worcester county, held May 31, 1775. In June, 1776, Mr. Burbank produced a sample of coarse paper, but it was not until May, 1784, owing to the scarcity of skilled laborers as well as of proper rags, that he brought the manufacture to a great degree of perfection. Mr. Burbank's mill was located on the outlet of Singletary pond, in a portion of Sutton that was set off to Millbury in 1813."

### UNIFORMITY IN TYPE BODIES.

Ordinary lineal measurements are made in feet and inches. Cannot type measurements be made to correspond with this standard? Would it not be an advantage to printers if pica were cast in all cases a sixth of an inch, and other bodies to a regular scale proportionate to pica? A twelfth of pica might be adopted as a unit of measurement, and all bodies cast to an exact number of these units, termed "points." A regularly graduated series of bodies might thus be produced:

| Pearl 5 points. | Long primer  | 10 points. |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| Nonpareil6 "    | Small pica   | 11 "       |
| Minion 7 "      | Pica         | 12 "       |
| Brevier 8 "     | English      | 14 "       |
| Bourgeois 9 "   | Great primer | 18 "       |

A similiar system has been in use on the European continent for some time, and the American type founders have now adopted it almost without exception. Efforts were made more than forty years ago by Messrs. Bower Bros. of Sheffield to obtain its introduction in England, but the printers appear to have been indifferent to the proposed amendment of the system already in use.

Large quantities of American type have been imported, however, during the last few years, and the changes which are being made by the type founders of America are forcing the question of uniformity upon the home printers, who are large buyers.

The diversity which exists in the size of types of the same denomination from different foundries is a source of much evil to the printer. But who is to determine what is the correct size for, say long primer, so that an agreement may be come to? Let pica (12 point) be a sixth of a standard inch, and long primer be 10 points (or twelfths of pica) and the name at once conveys a definite idea which can be tested by the authorized standard of measurement. Much of the compositor's difficulty and loss of time in justifying bodies of different sizes with each other would be saved if the intervals were regular sixths or twelfths of pica.—Ullman's (London) Circular.

### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 5, 1886.

350,197.—Printing Machines. Gripper Motion for Cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 12, 1886.

350,767.—Printing Plate Holder. M. J. Hughes, Jersey City, N. J. 350,654.—Printing Rollers. Making Matrices for. E. P. Benjamin, Oswego, N. Y.

350,654.—Printing Kollers. Making Matrices for. E. P. Benjamin, Oswego, N. Y. 350,653.—Printing Rollers. Making Gelatine, E. P. Benjamin, Minetto, assignor of one-half to Minetto Shade Cloth Company, Oswego, N. Y.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 19, 1886.

351,249.—Printing and Cutting Stepped Indexes. Machine for. A. S. Coghill and J. A. C. Ruthven, Dublin Ireland.

351,313.—Printing Block. J. R. and C. W. Cummins, Chicago, Ill.

351,265.—Printing Machine. J. T. Hoyt, New York, N. Y. 351,166.—Printing Machines. Chase Securing. Device for. C. A. Davis, assignor

351,166.—Printing Machines. Chase Securing. Device for. C. A. Davis, assignor to Colt's Patent Firearms Company, Hartford, Conn. 351,309.—Printing Presses. Gauge Attachment for. F. F. Byington, Oakland, Cal.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 26, 1886.
351,470.—Printing Sheets. Mechanism for Delivering and Folding. W. Scott,

Plainfield, N. J. 351,618.—Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood, Blunt, Dakota Territory.

351,686.—Printing. M. A. Bancroft, assignor of one-half to I. E. Youngblood, Blunt, Dakota Territory. 351,471.—Printing Machine Sheet Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

351,355.—Type. Printing. T. Bigelow, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### MODEL EDITOR.

A man who runs a paper

Should know every human caper,

And hold up the torch of knowledge like a gleaming midnight taper.

He should be profound as Plato,

Pliant as a boiled potato,

And as humble to his patrons as a street and crossing scraper.

He should honor in his journal

Every captain, crank and colonel,

And dish up their proud achievements in a hodge-podge cooked diurnal.

He should puff—the hardened liar— Clubs and concerts, church and choir,

With long adjectives, sonorous, sweet, seraphic and supernal.

He must write the funny column

That makes all his readers solemn,

With the fashions, frills and flounces, furbelows and—what d'ye call 'em?

Quell the copy-fiend's wild revel,

Squelch and massacre the devil,

And put on a brow of thunder that shall petrify and appal 'em.

He must be a news reflector Of the lyceum and lectur',

And rain down his taffy torrents on the veteran milk inspector.

He must be a prompt adviser

To each foreign king and kaiser,

And keep out his keyhole telescope to dodge the bill-collector.

-Lynn Union.

### THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

The oldest newspaper in the whole wide world is the King-Pau, or Capital Sheet, published in Pekin. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals. Since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly, and of uniform size. Now it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called Hsing-Pau (business sheet), and contains trade prices and all manner of commercial intelligence. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements and general news. The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of Titani-Pau (country sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions, and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. The number of copies printed daily, varies between 13,000 and 14,000.—West Shore.

### RAPID DISCOLORATION OF PAPER.

Prof. Wiesner, of Vienna, published an article upon this subject in Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal for September. His observations of books were undertaken in Vienna at the suggestion of Leithe, the well-known librarian. This rapid discoloration is the yellowing shown in so short time by much of the paper manufactured in the present day, especially when freely exposed to the air. It is only noticed in wood pulp paper, and must be clearly distinguished from the discoloration of old good rag paper. Wood-pulp paper when exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun showed the beginning of discoloration within an hour; as, however, at the temperature caused by the sun's rays no change was shown while the paper remained in the dark, it was naturally concluded that only the light is instrumental in the discoloration of wood paper. Further experiments proved that the discoloration of wood-pulp paper is a process of oxidation dependent upon the light; also, that while dampness is favorable to the discoloration, it is not a necessary element of the process. The power of the light was important for the discoloration; when exposed to gaslight the color only changed after four months.

Prof. Wiesner recommends the following to aid in the protection of wood pulp paper: Sunlight is the most injurious light. Very weak, shaded daylight, especially in very dry rooms, will take but little effect. Gaslight, owing to the limited refraction of its rays, is almost wholly

harmless. On the other hand, electric light, and, in fact, every light having strong refraction, is favorable to discoloration. Therefore, gaslight should generally be preferred to electric light in illuminating libraries, if the danger of discoloration is to be considered.—Publishers' Weekly.

### MANAGEMENT OF INKS.

The management of inks seems little understood by many printers. Printing ink is substantially a paint, triturated to extreme fineness, and laid on the paper by type. There are occasions, of course, when the least amount of color that can be put on are sufficient, but it generally needs more. Especially in one class of work, that of handbills and posters, whether highly ornamented or not, more is required. The first requisite in this case is that they shall catch the eye quickly, which cannot be done by hair-line faces or small quantities of ink. They shall be charged wih color. That they are not is frequently owing to the ignorance of the pressman. His overlays and underlays are not right. They cover too great a portion of the form, or underline too much of it, and the whole object of having them is lost. Principal lines should have more impression than weaker ones, and this is generally better accomplished by underlays than overlays, for not only is the impression stronger, but the line will take more ink. The more slowly the impression is made, the blacker the line will appear, as the ink then has time to penetrate. It is a useful thing sometimes to run a piece of work through a second time, thus giving more color. House painters do not finish a house at once, but lay on one coat after another until the requisite intensity is obtained. Especially should this precaution be followed in pale or weak colors, such as the various yellows. One great reason why this hue is hardly ever used by printers, except through bronzing, is that it always looks pale and ineffective on paper. The remedy for this is additional presswork. The color, in its various modifications with red and black, is very effective, as can be seen by looking at the leaves of trees in autumn, which are compounds of green, brown, red and yellow, the first soon disappearing and brown being the last .- Exchange.

### A TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

The following lines can be read, it is stated, in upwards of five thousand different ways by starting with the center letter C and taking the most zigzag course to any of the four corners, the legend being, "Cleveland is our President."

TNEDISERPRUOURPRESIDENT N ED I S E R P R U O S O U R P R E S I D E N E D I S E R P R U O S I S O U R P R E S I D E DISERPRUOSIDISOURPRESID I SERPRUOSIDNDISOURPRESI ERPRUOSIDNANDISOURPRES ERPRUOSIDNALANDISOURPRE R P R U O S I D N A L E L A N D 1 S O U R P R PRUOSIDNALEVELANDISOUR P RUOSIDNALEVEVELANDISOUR UOSIDNALEVELEVELANDISOU O S I D N A L E V E L C L E V E L A N D I S O UOSIDNALEVELEVELANDISOU RUOSIDNALE VEVELANDISOUR PRUOSIDNALE VELANDISOURP R PRUOSIDNALELANDISOURPR ERPRUOSIDNALANDISOURPRE S E R P R U O S I D N A N D I S O U R P R E S I SERPRUOSIDNDISOURPRESI DISERPRUOSIDISOURPRESID E D I S E R P R U O S I S O U R P R E S I D E N E D I S E R P R U O S O U R P R E S I D E N TNEDISERPRUOURPRESIDENT

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, have succeeded in establishing a flourishing branch house in New York City, largely through the efforts of John Goedson, one of the oldest active laborers in the trade there, backed by an enterprising house management.

### SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chill of the winter's day; The street was wet with the recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of "school let out," Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow piled wide and deep;

Past the woman so old and gray Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir, Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop, The gayest laddie of all the group; He paused beside her and whispered low, "I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm, He guides her trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content. "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's aged and poor and slow;

"And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand, If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

— Harpers' Weekly.

### TRANSPARENT PAPER.

How to render paper transparent, especially paper photo-negatives, is thus described by Mr. W. E. Woodbury. Using castor oil answers as well as any other method, the best recipe being the following: Take of castor oil 5 parts, and of ether 1 part; place the negative, face downward, upon a sheet of glass and spread the solution thickly over it; well warm it till the oil has thoroughly soaked into the paper and, when cool, remove the superfluous oil, and again warm; should any of the oil get on the surface, it can be immediately removed with a little ether.

Another method adopted is by using Thomas' India rubber solution, 2 parts, dissolved with 2 parts Canada balsam in 3 parts pure benzole, and rubbing well into the back of the negative with a piece of cotton wool till thoroughly soaked and dry.

Passing through melted paraffine wax is also an excellent method. This must be effected at such a temperature as to enable it to thoroughly penetrate the paper. Better not to iron, as so often recommended, but simply to warm, and with a piece of soft cloth take off the superfluous wax. Paraffine cools instantaneously, and does not soil the albumenized paper; it renders the paper perfectly free from granularity, and prints very rapidly.

A process by no means easy, but which we have ourselves carried out with great success is the following: gum dammar 20 parts, and

gum elemi 5 parts, dissolved in 100 parts of benzole. Pour into a flat dish, and place the negatives in one after another, and allow them to remain for about five minutes; at the expiration of that period remove, and hang them up to dry. Benzole must be constantly added to the solution, in consequence of its speedy evaporation. The negatives will be found to be wonderfully transparent, and, of course, require no varnishing. If vaseline is employed, the negatives must be constantly between oiled sheets.—Scientific American.

### RULES FOR BUSINESS MEN.

From some "Rules for Business Men," we extract the following in relation to advertising:

"Take advantage of modern facilities. Use the means within your reach; increase and multiply the means of information.

"To successfully compete with a neighbor, participate in the facilities afforded to go ahead.

"Don't depend upon your own lungs alone; use the lungs of the press.

"Make it known by printers' ink that you are prepared to do

"Sell at small profits for cash, and make it known through the newspapers.

"All that any honest, legitimate concern requires is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and to do better by customers, if possible, than others in the same business—and give it publicity."

### FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A GERMAN paper maker has invented a process for the imitation of water-marked papers by such means that the lines are produced after the paper has been printed or calendered. The design or device to be produced is drawn on thin paper and pasted on to cardboard, say of one inch in thickness. The design or device is then cut off and pasted on to a stout cardboard, and covered with a thin sheet of paper. If, then, the plate or relief thus produced is passed through a calender, together with a paper to be marked, the desired effect will be produced. The relief or plate may be used a great number of times.

CLEAR SHELLAC VARNISH.—To get an absolutely clear solution of shellac has long been a desideratum, not only with microscopists, but with all others who have occasional need of the medium for cements, etc. It may be prepared (according to the National Druggist) by first making an alcoholic solution of shellac in the usual way; a little benzole is then added and the mixture well shaken. In the course of from twenty-four to forty-eight hours the fluid will have separated into two distinct layers, an upper alcoholic stratum, perfectly clear, and of a dark red color, while under it is a turbid mixture containing the impurities. The clear solution may be drawn off.

ETCHING METAL SURFACES.—The following method of etching metallic surfaces, by which it appears possible to produce highly decorative effects, has recently been published. The article to be treated is electro-plated with gold, silver, nickel, or other metal, and on this the design which it is desired to produce is traced with some suitable acid-resisting substance. It is then immersed in an acid-bath, by the action of which those portions of the surface which are left unprotected are deprived of their electro-plated coating, and the naked metal beneath is given a frosted or dead appearance. The article is then well rinsed to remove all traces of the acid employed, and the acid-resisting varnish is removed by the use of alcohol, oil, or other proper solvent. The result is a frosted or dead-luster surface of the original metal, upon which the design in the electro-plated metal stands up in relief. If, for example, the article be one of copper and the plating silver, the design will be in silver upon a dead copper ground. It is manifest that the operation may be reversed, that is, the design to be reproduced, instead of being protected, as in the foregoing procedure, may be left unprotected, and the remainder of the electroplated surface covered. In this case, after going through the above described operations, the design would appear to be in dead copper on a silver ground.



COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

### H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS ON

### ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, CHROMOS, FANS, CALENDARS, ETC.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.





### NOTO ENGRAVING 6. 67 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK ENGRAVING FOR ALL PLACES AND

### GEO, E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

ANI

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

### Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

Patented
October, 1878.
February, 1879.
June, 1879.
Patent Pending.

Europe.

6 HIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

### STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7, 3-16 in., for 2 sheets to 16, 5,000 in box, \$1.25 No. 8, ¼ " "16 " 32, " " 1.25 No. 9, 5-16 " "32 " 50, " " 1.25

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

### BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

### CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all va-rieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

### CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general west-ern agents, Chicago.
- Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago, W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
- Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 Williamstreet, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representa-tives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.
- J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
- Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or sepa-rately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.
- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

### ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
- John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.
- R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
- R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

### ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
- C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereo-typers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
- Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
- Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chi-
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street,

### FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Ag-paratus, Mailers, Galleys, etc. Branch office, 150 Nassau street, New York. Walter C. Bennett, Manager

### IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

### INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New
- Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East 11 and 13 Dayton street, Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
- C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadel-phia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
- Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.
- Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue,
- 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth ave Chicago.
  Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.
- J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.
  J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.
- Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street. New York.
- The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

### JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.
- Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses,
- Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press. Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.
- The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufactur-ers of the Liberty Press.
- The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press

### MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

### PAPER CUTTERS.

- Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York. C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.
- Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New
- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.
- Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.
- Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn.

### PAPER DEALERS \_ COMMISSION

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

### PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New

### PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Paper of every description.
- Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.
- Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.
- Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
- Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street,
- Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.
- W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street,

### PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis.
- Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
- L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

### PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue Chicago.

### PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.
- Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.
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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

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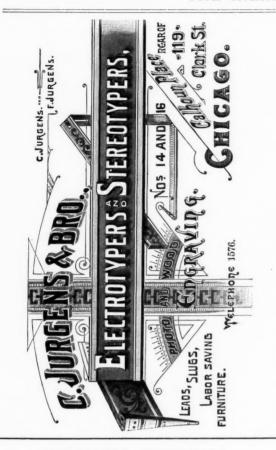
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### PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVA-TIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINT-ING OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XIV. -- CONCLUSION.

AMONG the many additions that have been made to the book and job printing offices of the city of late years, the houses of Donohue & Henneberry, the National Printing Company, Poole Brothers, Shepard & Johnston, Brown, Pettibone & Kelly and J. L. Regan & Co. appear to take the lead. They are, without exception, enterprising and worthy firms, in every way deserving of the success they have met with.

Of the foregoing, the National Printing Company has been the longest in the field, the company having been organized, early in 1873, by C. H. McConnell, then of Detroit. This office was first opened at 118 Franklin street, and was designed almost exclusively as a show-printing establishment. For years this house was attended by a degree of success that must have been very flattering to its projector, but the occurrence of three very disastrous fires, in the course of a few years' time, has had somewhat of a demoralizing effect on the business. Mr. McConnell retired from the management a couple of years ago, his place being now filled by Mr. Dalziel.

Poole Brothers' office is an offshoot of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., where both of the gentlemen composing the firm were engaged for years. They have been in business under the above firm name some five or six years, and make fine railroad printing a specialty. They have been very successful, and are building up a business that has already reached such proportions as will entitle the firm to a place in the front rank among the printing establishments of the Northwest.

Harry Shepard, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, is a graduate of the well-known firm of Knight & Leonard. Mr. Shepard and his wide-awake partner have pinned their faith in success on turning out first-class commercial work, and their success is another evidence—if one were wanting—that fine work, prompt attendance, and honorable dealing are certain to be rewarded in the long run. An inspection of the pages of The Inland Printer (printed by this firm) will convince the most casual observer that the claim made by this house in regard to fine printing is one that is well deserved and in every way merited.

J. L. Regan & Co. make a specialty of presswork, and until quite recently their efforts were confined exclusively to that branch of the business. They have a large number of presses, which they are prepared to run night and day, and the speed with which they will turn out a large book is somewhat alarming to some of the older and more staid and easy-going firms.

The firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly sprang from the old house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., and by their enterprise and ability seem to be fast absorbing the business of the older house.

Donohue & Henneberry, although comparatively new to the printing business, have been long and widely known as bookbinders and manufacturing stationers. Their very large establishment was recently totally destroyed by fire. But as this element of destruction has been less successful in checking the career of Chicago business houses than it has been elsewhere, we will be surprised if this firm does not quickly assume its former place among the prosperous business houses of the city.

I will conclude these sketches with a brief recital of the main incidents of a rather peculiar movement that the Chicago Typographical Union was forced to meet a few years ago, a movement that in its main aspects had not up to that time presented itself before any of the typographical unions of the country. The circumstance I allude to took place in the year 1878, when some progressive genius among the non-union printers of the city conceived and carried out the rather novel idea of organizing that class of printers, with the view

to competing with the union, and of using all the accessories of a well-organized society to obtain employment for their members. The movement resulted in the organization of about two hundred compositors, male and female, who were recruited from the non-union book and job offices of the city. Their secretary caused the insertion of advertisements in the daily papers, informing employers that compositors, in any number and at reasonable figures, would be promptly furnished them upon application. The officers of the union at once saw that such a line of competition could not long continue without the gravest consequences; and after a careful consideration of the situation in all its bearings, determined upon what appeared to them the only effectual plan of disposing of the rival organization. The plan decided upon contemplated the total absorption of the members of the new organization into the ranks of the older union. In pursuance of this object, a conference was speedily arranged to take place between the officers of the two organizations, when the gentlemen representing the union offered to open the doors of that organization to all the members of the new society who wished to come in, at the same time making an effort to show them what would undoubtedly be the final result of the ruinous competition just inaugurated if it was long continued in. It was argued by the champions of this measure in the union that its success would practically rid the city of nonunion printers and non-union offices; the supposition being that if these people would join the union in a body, they would, as a matter of course, carry many of the offices in which they were employed in with them. The officers of the new organization readily fell in with the proposition made them at the conference, which resulted satisfactorily, so far as their joining the union was concerned. This transaction was what was afterward so widely known in typographical circles as the "Chicago Policy," the measure being generally condemned throughout the country as ununion-like in its principles and tendencies.

The question of reclaiming the offices where these people were employed proved to be a far more stubborn undertaking than had been anticipated, although there is little doubt but that the movement would have terminated far more successfully had the members of the union been more united on the question. From the first the whole proposition had been strenuously opposed by quite a large number of members, many of them men who, from their long association in typographical unions, could not bring themselves to conscientiously approve this action. These men, by their persistent opposition, even after the new members had come in, forced the union into a somewhat premature action in regard to the offices, which resulted, so far as the reclamation of the offices was concerned, in leaving matters about as they were before. However, the affair resulted in adding many good members to the ranks of the union, besides effectually and completely disposing of what might have turned out a very disastrous complication of affairs.

For whatever measure of success may have attended the disposal of this matter, the credit is due entirely to the gentlemen who then had charge of affairs as officers of the union, conspicuous among whom were Edward Irwin, the president, and H. S. Streat, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Irwin died a few months ago, when his remains were followed to the grave by hundreds of the members of the organization of which he was so long a member, and of whose principles he was at all times, in season and out of season, so zealous and able an advocate. Mr. Streat is still with us, and it is hoped by his numerous friends that he will be able to duplicate the many years of service he has so cheerfully given to the old union. This gentleman has a record which any union man would be pardoned for envying. For a quarter of a century his services have been at the disposal of the Chicago organization, and it is not too much to say that for uniform good sense and the conservative tenor of his teachings, he is the peer of any man we have ever had among us. It is safe to say that Harry Streat's severest critics will be found among these stay-athome, lukewarm members, who know little of the union and, to all appearances, care less.

As will readily be supposed, the adoption of the "Chicago Policy" created considerable of a breeze among union men throughout the country, the representatives of the New York union, at the annual

convention that followed, and which was held in this city, being particularly severe in their condemnation of the entire proceeding. But time rights all things, and it must be a consoling reflection for the men who managed the affair in Chicago to indulge in, when they remember that New York, under the able leadership of Mr. John R. O'Donnell, has since adopted the self-same tactics to reclaim their city, and with the gratifying result of an increase in their membership from 1,400 (what it was three years ago) to 3,700 members at the present time.

And now, I will conclude these articles by asking the kind indulgence of my readers for whatever inaccuracies I may have been led into, as well as for the often incomplete nature of the information given relative to important events. In a publication of the nature of THE INLAND PRINTER (by far the most creditable journal that has yet been devoted to the interest of the printer and kindred trades), it is difficult to deal with the voluminous incidents presented in a review of this subject as fully as one would wish. I trust that my humble effort will have the effect of inducing someone possessing the necessary qualifications of time, ability and means to supply us with a popular history of the printing business of Chicago. For myself, I will say that I dismiss the subject with some regret, for the task has been the means of reviving the decaying memories of the past, and of again bringing to my recollection the friends and incidents of my youth. If my exertions have had the same pleasant effect on my readers, I will consider myself amply repaid for the labor incurred. That I have allowed myself to wander far beyond the scope I had originally intended, I do not attempt to deny; but the way these subjects call each other up presented a temptation to ramble that I have found myself wholly unable to resist.

### PERSONAL.

THE Hon. William Whiting, the well-known paper manufacturer, has again been elected to congress. An excellent selection.

MESSRS. GUS FREY and Warren M. Poorman, blank book manufacturers, 316 and 318 North Third street, St. Louis, are spending a few days in our midst, partly on pleasure and partly on business.

MR. GEORGE M. WRIGHT has, we understand, severed his connection with the printing ink business, and will, in future, be connected with the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company.

HON. JOHN M. FARQUHAR, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, and an old-time and respected Chicagoan, has been reelected to congress from the city of Buffalo, over his opponent, by a majority of 3,333. John, accept our congratulations.

### CHICAGO NOTES.

THE announcement is made that a new high-class journal will shortly be started in this city, with D. F. Underwood, now editor of the Boston *Index*, in charge.

THE Denison Paper Manufacturing Company, Mechanic Falls, Maine, has opened a Chicago office at 153 Fifth avenue, under the management of C. F. Adams.

The well-known firm of F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, have taken the western agency for Brown's breach-loader stapling machine. They have already sold over five hundred of them.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. QUINTON, of the Seventh United States infantry, an old-time member of No. 16, who has been located in this city for the past two years as recruiting officer, has recently rejoined his regiment in Arizona.

WE inadvertently omitted to note that the likeness of Mrs. Cleveland, which appeared in our last issue, and which has been so deservedly admired by a large number of our readers, was the production of Blomgren Brothers, the well-known photo-engravers of this city.

WE were somewhat surprised at the annual meeting of the Illinois Saint Andrew's Society to hear our esteemed friend, A. T. Hodge, secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, positively decline, under all circumstances, a nomination for the position of vice-president, but the explanation given is perfectly satisfactory. His better half had just presented him with a bouncing boy, and he was unwilling, like a good

husband and father, which he is, to spend a solitary evening in other company than that of his darlings. Duty first, pleasure afterward, is his motto.

The first grand social reception of "The Ben Franklins," a recently organized club, composed principally of printers, will be held at Klare's parlors, 70 and 72 North Clark street, on Saturday evening, December 11. Friends are cordially invited, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it one of the most brilliant gatherings of the season.

MR. ALBERT B. AUER, an old-time Chicagoan, and late foreman of the pressroom, in the government printing office, is back in our midst again. He looks hale and hearty. Before leaving Washington he was presented by his associates with a handsome gold watch as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held. Mr. F. Maher made the presentation speech. At present Albert is always pleased and ready to tell the time of day.

H. McAllister & Co., 196 and 198 South Clark street, have now in stock, without exception, one of the finest and largest assortments of holiday cards and calendars ever offered in this city. Their advertising cards embrace every style and variety, and have been selected with special care and judgment. In the line of calendars, every size and variety may be found, and we advise the trade to give them a call by all means before purchasing elsewhere.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT, of this city, proposes to build a new paper mill at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, for the manufacture of writing and book paper, and is now receiving estimates from all parts of the country for the different kinds of machinery to be used in its construction. This gentleman is one of the most experienced paper-stock dealers in Chicago, and a short time ago was the senior partner in the mill of Gilbert & Whiting, at Menasha, Wisconsin.

CHICAGO is overrun with printers seeking employment. On Monday, November 8, forty-six printers crowded the secretary treasurer's office in the hope of answering calls for help, but during the entire morning not a single call was received. The arrivals by traveling card in Chicago during October numbered eighty-nine, while the departures in the same month numbered but forty-six. It is useless for printers to come to Chicago in search of employment.

MR. CHARLES TRUDEAU, vice-president of Chicago Typographical Union in 1865, died of general debility, at his home, in Ravenswood, November 4, 1886, aged fifty-nine years. He was buried with masonic honors, in Rose Hill Cemetery, on Sunday, November 7. He was a well-known job printer, but ill health prevented his following the business the last two years of his life. He was a sincere Christian, and was universally beloved and respected by his acquaintances and fellow-craftsmen.

A VERITABLE HIVE OF INDUSTRY.—We recently paid a visit to the press-building firm of the Shniedewend & Lee Company, located at 303–305 Dearborn street, and were agreeably surprised at the activity prevailing, the extent of the establishment, the number of employés engaged, and the magnitude of the business transacted. We were also pleased to learn that orders for their well-known Challenge presses had recently been filled for locations in Massachusetts, Maine, California, Florida and Manitoba; also that the demand for their platen presses exceeded their ability to supply the same.

AT 4 A.M. on Sunday morning, October 31, a fire broke out in Wilson's bindery, 105 and 107 Madison street, and quickly extended through the well-known printing establishment of Knight & Leonard. This firm occupied a portion of the second, the whole of the third and part of the fourth floor of the building, nearly all of which was totally destroyed. Their loss is estimated between \$50,000 and \$75,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$45,000, now in process of adjustment. The firm will resume business as soon as possible, but have not as yet definitely decided upon a location. C. W. Magill, printer, occupied a portion of the second floor. He was insured for \$4,500. This will more than cover his loss, which was only partial. During the progress of the fire, the burning floor, upon which were the heavy cylinder presses of Knight & Leonard, suddenly gave way, precipitating them upon a number of firemen at work below. One man was killed and

a number badly injured. It was marvelous that more lives were not lost. We hope to be able to announce in our next issue that both firms have resumed business.

A New Chicago Enterprise.—The secretary of state has recently issued a license to the Bookbinders' Supply Company of Chicago, capital stock \$100,000, of which more than one-half has already been subscribed. The stockholders, who represent the largest bookbinding establishments in this city, have placed the management of the company in the hands of Mr. E. P. Donnell, president of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, who, it is understood, will be general manager and treasurer of the concern, as his past experience peculiarly qualifies him for such position. Mr. Donnell has leased the seven-story double brick building, 327–329 Dearborn street, one of the most eligible business locations, and expects to occupy the same on or before the first of December next. The Inland Printer wishes the new enterprise abundant success, which, from present indications, it is well-nigh sure to achieve.

ON Saturday, October 30, Judge Tuley entered a decree foreclosing the mortgages given by the Dalziel National Printing Company to D. H. Tolman, Frederick P. Read and Charles H. Aldrich. There is due to the Peninsular Paper Company, under the mortgages, \$29,739.30, and to Charles H. Aldrich, \$45,396.29, with interest in each case. The Peninsular Paper Company's claim is made a first and Aldrich's claim a second lien on the property in the premises, Nos. 217 to 225 Dearborn street, subject to the right of Charles C. Heisen, lessor of the property, for a landlord's lien for \$4,767.28 for rent. The receiver of the Dalziel National Printing Company is ordered to sell the property of the company, November 12, if the amounts are not paid, the leasehold interests to be disposed of separately from the good will and other property. If the amount realized by the sale is not sufficient to pay all the indebtedness, the decree provides that the Dalziel National Printing Company be made liable for the deficiency.

MEMBERS of the typographical union are considerably exercised over the action of the Pittsburgh Convention in relation to the *Craftsman*, of Washington. The following resolutions were adopted by the International Union:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union of North America believes that education should keep pace with the work of organizing the members of our craft; and,

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this body the education of union men in union matters can best be accomplished by the perusal of journals disseminating union principles; and,

WHEREAS, The Craftsman, the official organ of this body, has consistently and ably continued since its foundation in the good work of unionizing the printers of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That a copy of the Crafisman be furnished to each member in good standing of each subordinate union at the expense of this body, the paper to be mailed to the member's address, which is to be furnished by the secretaries of subordinate unions.

Resolved, further, That there be levied a quarterly assessment of ten cents per capita on each member in good standing, to be collected as the per capita tax is now collected, and that this quarterly assessment of ten cents on each member shall be in full payment of the subscriptions herein provided for.

Resolved, further, That the accounts of the Craftsman and the International Typographical Union, on account of the subscriptions hereby ordered, shall be audited by a committee of three members of Columbia Union No. 101, to be appointed by the president of this body.

A very large percentage of the membership of the union is of a floating character, and it would be impossible to furnish addresses for these travelers, and, consequently, paying for papers which could not be read was considered a waste of funds which would not contribute to the education of the printer, and could benefit only the publishers of the Craftsman. President Aimison was appealed to for a reconsideration of the resolutions, and he decided in favor of the letter of the resolutions, that all members must be paid for. It resulted in a vigorous protest from the leading unions; and a very large number have decided to ignore the resolutions altogether, believing that the international has no right to insist upon what its members shall read, any more than it has to say what they shall eat or the clothing they shall wear.

THE regular quarterly meeting of "The Old-Time Printers' Association" was held at the Sherman House club rooms, on Wednesday evening, October 27. After a prolonged discussion, and the merits of the various offers had been canvassed, the executive committee were

instructed to secure the Matteson House in which to hold the first annual ball and banquet, to be given by the association on January 17, 1887, the entire arrangements for which were left in the hands of the officers. The secretary was requested to obtain the birthplace and a short biographical sketch of each member for enrollment in a book of the association, to be specially devoted to that purpose. From present indications the proposed entertainment will prove a grand success. Speakers of national reputation and ability will be invited, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it the feature of the season, among the craft at least. The opportunity of seeing brothers Van Duzer, Hornish, McCutchion and Morris dancing the highland fling, and brothers Sheldon and McDonald, indulging in a sailor's hornpipe, will prove that their hearts are young, even if their hairs are gray, and ought to furnish attractions sufficient to secure the attendance of every old-timer, as well as their cousins and their aunts and their better halves.

### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORRELL BROTHERS, Fulton, New York, forward a number of specimens of what they term "every-day work," which are not only up to the average, but a little above it.

HENKEL & Co., New Market, Virginia, have recently turned out a creditable business card in blue, red, and gold. Both the spacing and presswork, however, might be materially improved.

C. W. Brown, of Terre Haute, Indiana, forwards a sample of a business card, printed on patent leather tint blocks. While the execution and presswork are creditable, the tints are a little too positive.

D. G. BARNARD, of Rockville, Connecticut, sends samples of cards, printed by Miss Jennie M. Chapman. If Miss Jennie made the jobs sent ready on the press, she is certainly entitled to a great deal of credit.

BEN. F. WILKINS, JR., Washington, D. C., is represented by a neat, attractive billhead, worked in black, blue, red and gold, the effect of which is very pleasing, though we think the bronze could have been applied to better advantage.

MacCrellish & Quigley, Trenton, New Jersey, send some very neatly designed, executed and printed, business cards and noteheads. Neatness and good taste are their predominant features. The presswork cannot be too highly commended.

W. H. WEEKS, of Lewiston, Maine, sends a colored poster, worked on a 32 by 48 Whitlock country press, the blocks of which were made from pine boards, prepared by Cap's process. We cannot honestly commend either the composition or the presswork.

THE business card of the Douglas (Wyoming) Advertiser, is as neat, unpretentious, and yet attractive a production as we have seen for many a day, and if it may be accepted as a specimen of the average work turned out in that establishment, the citizens of Douglas are to be congratulated.

THE well-known Bullard Printing House, of Wheeling, West Virginia, to whose work we have heretofore referred in words of commendation, has just sent out a unique and attractive business circular, which maintains the claim of the company that the quality of their work is unsurpassed, also that they spare neither pains nor expense in filling each order in as neat and attractive a manner as possible.

FROM the job printing department of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, we have received a souvenir, of twelve pages, beautifully illustrated in colors, containing extracts from the writings of Whittier, Shakespeare, Longfellow, Pheebe and Alice Cary and Lucy Larcom. It is worked on thick, extra finished paper, and reflects the highest credit on the establishment which produced it.

CREDITABLE specimens have also been received from A. W. Pemberton, Uxbridge, Ontario; Ramsey & Bisbee, Washington, D. C.; a handsome news calendar for 1887, from Lindner, Eddy & Clauss, lithographers, 88 and 90 Walker street, New York; the Free Press Printing Company, London, Ontario; Louis H. Orr & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, and Fred. L. Morrill, San Francisco.

### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PROCESS has been patented for making paper pulp from the refuse of hulled cotton seed.

THE Wisconsin Sulphite Company, of Monico, Wisconsin, is about ready to begin operations.

THE Ellsworth Paper Company has been incorporated at Ellsworth, Indiana, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

IT is contemplated to erect a paper mill at Jackson, Mississippi, for the manufacture of book, news, and wrapping paper.

THE works of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor, Canada, were destroyed by fire October 22, with a loss of \$200,000.

THE Nashua river, at Nashua, N. H., is uncommonly low and the manufacturers there are obliged to use steampower to a large extent.

THE Whiting, Parsons and Valley paper companies are doing as much business as is possible for them to do with the present facilities.

THE total importation of paper stock for September was 16,540 bales, an increase of 5,116 bales over the corresponding month of 1885.

Crane Brothers, Westfield, Massachusetts, intend to devote their new mill exclusively to the manufacture of their "Warranted all Linen."

BYRON WESTON, Dalton, Massachusetts, is busy making improvements at his mills that will add considerably to their convenience and capacity.

THE Bushong Paper Company, limited, Reading, Pennsylvania, has been changed to a corporation, and has taken the style of the Reading Paper Mills.

THE West Jersey Paper Mill, at Camden, New Jersey, has recently put up a fireproof building. It is built on the mill, with a fireproof wall eighteen inches thick.

A GERMAN factory makes a common kind of colored paper by placing brush rollers on the paper machine. These brush rollers sprinkle color upon the sheet before it passes to the drying cylinder.

THE Chemical Fiber Association held its monthly meeting at Boston, October 14. There was a full representation, all the mills were in full work, and the result of the gathering was most satisfactory.

LARGE deposits of asbestos have been found in the region of the recent volcanic eruptions in New Zealand. The Mataura Paper Mills are engaged in turning out large quantities in the form of sheets, to be used for various purposes.

G. N. RICHMOND & BROTHERS, paper manufacturers, Appleton, Wisconsin, are reported insolvent. The fire in August, which caused a loss of \$60,000, crippled them, and the insurance money, \$35,000, goes to the parties holding mortgages.

IT is stated that the Globe Paper Mill, at Middleton, Ohio, is to be started up under a new organization. New buildings are to be erected. The incorporators are F. J. Titus, Colin Gardner, C. Monjean, John B. Titus, and John Shartle. Capital stock \$50,000, all of which is paid up.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Co., of Adams, Massachusetts, has enlarged its machine room to 72 by 30 feet and added a new 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, which will add to the production of these celebrated papers. The demand for the hand-made papers is increasing so rapidly that another vat will probably be put in. The diary which has become so popular has been again issued for 1887.

A FIBER machine has been patented by Mr. James Kennedy, of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. This invention consists partly in making the scraping-block in such manner that the feeding may take place from the side of the machine, and permit the stalks, leaves, etc., to be drawn outward, thereby making a positive feed, the scraper-block being supported by springs arranged to prevent recoils and vibrating action.

THE Spring Vale Mill, at Richmond Mills, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, October 29. The building was fitted up with modern machinery, which cost over \$100,000, for manufacturing

six tons of the finest class of paper per day. The loss is estimated at \$170,000; insured for the full amount in the Mutual Union Insurance Company of New York. The stock of paper in the storeroom and mill was saved.

The National Sulphite Boiler and Fiber Company has been organized in Bangor, with a capital stock of \$500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing, using, selling and dealing in boilers, digesters, tanks, valves and any and all other machinery for the making of fiber from wood and other vegetable substances. The following are the officers: President, J. Fred. Webster; treasurer, Garrett Schenck; directors, J. Fred. Webster, William W. Keyes, Garrett Schenck, J. A. Kimberly, L. A. Barnes.

### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Philadelphia Times has reduced its price from two cents to one cent.

WOMEN are now employed on the staff of over two hundred newspapers in the United States.

THE American Inventor is printed by electricity furnished by the Sprague Motor. It runs four presses.

THE contract for state printing in Texas has been awarded to Triplett & Hutchings, union printers, of Austin.

THE first regularly issued newspaper tolerated in Virginia appeared in 1780. The subscription price was \$50 per annum.

"THE FRIEND," an American Chinese paper of eight pages, printed in English, has just made its appearance in New York.

THERE are rumors of another type-setting contest in Philadelphia. It is quite likely to be a Christmas feature at one of the museums.

THE Pressmen's Union of Baltimore have, as members, the electrotypers and stereotypers of that city, and good will and harmony prevail.

SAN FRANCISCO, with a population of 300,000, has fifteen daily papers, and Sacramento, with 30,000 population, supports two dailies, while San Bernardino, with a population of 3,500, is not satisfied with less than three dailies to look after her interests.

THERE is some talk of establishing in New York a coöperative publishing company, in which authors can have an opportunity to publish at a low price their own works. It was tried before here and was an emphatic failure.—Newspaper and Stationer.

MR. PATRICK M. FURLONG, of New York, has been appointed assistant foreman in charge of the electrotyping rooms at the government printing office, Washington. Mr. Henry Wilbur, of New York, has been appointed superintendent of the paper warehouse.

A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs were presented on Saturday, October 30, by David M. Pascoe, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, with handsomely bound volumes containing the proceedings of the annual convention of the union recently held in Pittsburgh.

The proprietors of the *Daily Manitoban* have contributed \$11.45 to the Childs-Drexel fund, being an equal amount of the individual contributions of their employés. The editors and local reporters on this journal also contributed. The total amount of Winnipeg's contribution was \$33.50.

The office of the daily and weekly *Journal*, Lewiston, Maine, owned by ex-Governor and ex-Congressman Nelson Dingley, is said to be the most thrifty printing establishment east of Boston. A Hoe web perfecting press is reported making for the house, which will be the greatest novelty in all that region.

The first quarterly report of the secretary-treasurer of the Insurance Branch, I. T. U., is just issued, together with a list of those who have become members of the branch. The list contains 740 names. Mr. Elder talks encouragingly of the work he has undertaken, and while he no doubt would like to see it grow faster, we think the interest taken in it so far is a forerunner of future success. A scheme of this kind must necessarily be kept constantly before the membership. It is only through hard work and "damnable iteration" that any new movement is made a success. As the benefits of the scheme are seen

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and appreciated, it will grow in favor, and we have no doubt that in time nearly all of the available membership of the I. T. U. will become members, and that ultimately a sick and accident benefit will be added.

—Craftsman.

AN old friend, who has recently returned to England and gone into business, under date of October 3, writes: "I do envy (or covet) some of the new faces advertised in The Inland Printer, and I specially want some patent quoins and a Hoe miter machine. I have just put in a 'Little Giant' cutter. But all things will come to him who waits."

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Wm. H. Foster, formerly secretary of the National Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, who died a few months ago. Mr. Foster was a well-known and honored member of Typographical Union No. 2, of Philadelphia, and was long prominently identified with the labor movement.

BEACH & BEACH, publishers of the Lake County Examiner, Lakeview, Oregon, state: "We are probably as far in the interior as any paper published in the United States. We are two hundred miles from the railroad, and the freight on our newspaper costs more than its first cost in San Francisco." That is certainly a heavy handicap to buck against.

MR. DAVID M. PASCOE, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, recently paid to James J. Dailey, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Childs and Drexel fund of the International Typographical, the sum of \$360.74. This is the first addition to the original fund, and represents the contributions of twenty-one unions west of the Mississippi.

THE firm of Rand, Avery & Co., of Boston, have become the Rand-Avery Printing Company, with two hundred thousand dollars capital, and these officers: President, John C. Rand; vice-president, Moses King; treasurer, Avery L. Rand; secretary, Lorin F. Deland. The subscription list of the new concern includes more than one hundred of the representative business men of Boston.

Mr. J. STOVEL, president of the Typographical Union, was one of the chief agitators of the Local Industry question, and in the face of his avowed principles has gone East with the intention of returning soon, and not alone. Is this the way to encourage Home Industry, Mr. J. Stovel? The fair maids of Winnipeg hold a meeting this evening to consider the advisability of taking steps to boycott Mr. Stovel and to strike terror into the hearts of all teachers who intend importing when the market is full. —Winnipeg Industrial News.

Mr. Stovel called at our sanctum on his way home with his winsome bride. We wish both many years of married bliss.

THE Philadelphia *Times* reduced its retail price from two cents to one, on October 4, one result of which, the first week afterward, was an increase of fifteen thousand in its circulation. The typographical appearance of the *Times* has always been exceptionally good, it ranking near the head among the daily newspapers. Pressmen, stereotypers, and compositors rival each other to see who shall do his work best, while the proprietor, Col. McClure, sees that all machines and stock used is the best that money can purchase.

THE following is a tabulated statement of the amount received from unions west of the Mississippi river as contributions to the Childs-Drexel fund:

| Omaha, Neb           | \$30 | 00 | Los Angeles, Cal   | \$22 | 20 |
|----------------------|------|----|--------------------|------|----|
| Jefferson City, Mo   |      | 50 | Leadville, Col     |      | 65 |
| Pueblo, Col          | 5    | 20 | Aspen, Col         | 6    | 50 |
| Council Bluffs, Iowa | 10   | 00 | Cheyenne, W. T     | 12   | 15 |
| Denver, Col          | 70   | 90 | Portland, Ore      | 40   | 50 |
| Tacoma, W. T         | 9    | 50 | Dubuque, Iowa      | 12   | 85 |
| Butte City, Mont     | 11   | 00 | Sacramento, Cal    | 28   | 00 |
| Sioux City, Iowa     | 15   | 50 | Helena, Mont       | 14   | 65 |
| Lincoln, Neb         | 12   | 15 | Galveston, Texas   | 2    | 85 |
| Keokuk, Iowa         | 3    | 35 | Kansas City, Mo    | 42   | 05 |
| Hannibal, Mo         | 3    | 55 | Winnipeg, Manitoba | 33   | 50 |
| Des Moines, Iowa     | 17   | 79 |                    |      | _  |
| Dallas, Texas        | 33   | 20 | Total              | 453  | 79 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa        |      | 25 |                    |      |    |

A number of unions have not yet responded, but doubtless will be heard from soon.

FOREIGN.

A PRINTER'S devil has been made minister of foreign affairs to the king of the Sandwich islands.

A COPY of the first edition of the bible in the English language, translated by Miles Coverdale, and issued in 1535, was recently sold at Southeby's, London, for \$600. No perfect copy is known to exist,

and the one under notice had the title, first few leaves, and the map in fac simile.

A COMPANY has been registered in Brisbane, Queensland, with a capital of \$50,000 to start a new daily paper.

The Typographical Association of Great Britain has a total membership of 6,854, and a fund on hand of £6,012 or over \$30,000.

It is claimed that the income of the Paris Figaro, from puffs alone, is \$500 per day—the charge for each line varying from \$8 to \$4 per line.

Two Parisian journals, the *Moniteur Universal* and the *Journai* des *Debats*, will shortly attain their hundreth year, both having been established in 1789.

The circulation of the *Petit Journal*, Paris, is 950,000 per day. In the towns, however, in general, and in Paris in particular, the number of its readers is said to be materially diminishing.

THE printers of Belgium intend to found apprentices' schools in all the principal towns in the country, and expect the town authorities to assist them in defraying the expenses of these schools.

Two new printing trade organs have been started in Roumania. One edited by a master printer, named Condurata, bears the title of *Tipografia Romana* (*Roumanian Typographia*); and in the second, a journeyman's paper, is entitled, *Govora* (*Justice*).

THE following rule of the British Typographical Association is published in the *Typographic Circular*: "The executive deem it an imperative duty to announce that a penalty will be inflicted on members of the association who apply for work in any town before consulting the local secretary."

THE directors of the Paris Assistance Publique (Government Charitable Institution) have recently leased at Alençon, a large house, which is to be turned into a technical school of printing. At this institution will be educated such children under their charge as wish to follow the typographic profession.

A MONUMENT is to be erected next summer to Leo Müller, who was the first builder of a steam press in Austria. The *Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Buchdrucker-Zeitung* says that the first press built by him in 1833 is still in active working at Wagner's printing office in Innsbruck. Müller was born at Ritzlern, in the Tyrol, and the proposed monument is to be erected there.

In Montreal, Canada, recently, a doctor who had an account with a job printer agreed to take his pay in work. After he had had all the printing done that he desired, there still remained a balance, and as his wife was very sick, he decided to have some blank funeral notices struck off with her name on them. He locked them in his desk, his wife got well and found them, and now she talks of getting a divorce.

A REPORT of the newspapers of the world has recently been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It would appear that there exist 34,000 newspapers, the total issues of which during the year amount to 592,000,000. Of these, 19,000 papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 609 in South America; 16,500 are in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and about 100 in Spanish.

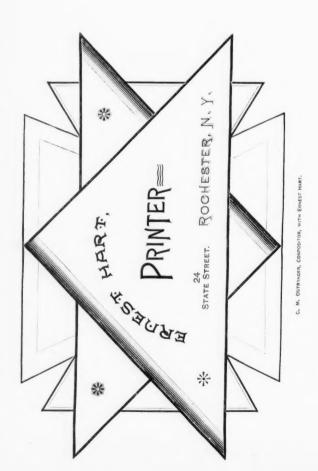
A PRINTING firm in the city of London, England, recently addressed a letter to a journeyman compositor, offering him a situation, and in the course of which occurred the following: "The hours are from 8 A.M. until 8 P.M., and 4 P.M. on Saturday. Wages given, twenty-four shillings per week." Six dollars for sixty hours' work! If the man who made this magnificent offer will send us his likeness we will publish it without charge.

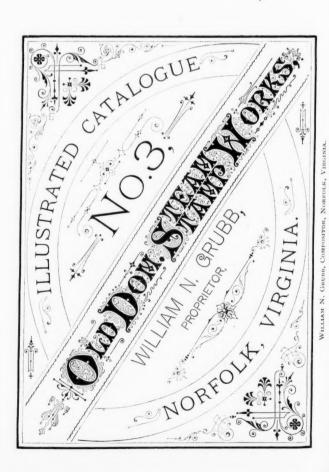
The Pope has just published a new work, bearing the title, "Inscriptiones et Carmina Leonis XIII, Pontificis Maximi," containing mostly poetry in praise of the Holy Virgin, in the Latin language. He has, however, been obliged to stop its sale, the booksellers having raised its price to meet their views; it may therefore be now had gratuitously by schools and poor priests. Distrusting his own infallibility in Latin, the Pontifex has submitted his poetry before going to press, to the best authorities in the language of the old Romans.—London Printer's Register.

### SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



A. R. ALEXON, COMPOSITOR, WITH SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, CHICAGO.





### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Prouty Press Company, Boston, are almost ready with a new pattern of their jobber.

A NEW Cranston press and Otto gas engine have recently been added to the Globe office, Terre Haute, Indiana.

It is stated that the German publishers never stereotype books, on account of the author, who usually changes his mind every six months.

THE gas and water pipes of compressed paper pulp introduced in Vienna so extensively, sometime ago, are a complete success, it is claimed.

GERMANY has fifteen paper mills, used solely for the manufacture of parchment paper. The daily output is over twelve thousand kilograms.

THE Russell & Morgan Printing Company, of Cincinnati, have recently replaced a number of their back delivery with new Cottrell front delivery presses.

A PAPER in imitation of calico has been brought out in Leipsic. It is very tough and has a pleasing appearance, and is suitable for book backs and other purposes.

THE Christmas and New Year's cards of Raphael Tuck & Sons, the well-known art publishers, of London and New York, are beautiful beyond description, and consist of over six hundred varieties.

THE Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, will shortly have ready a handy and strong stapler for general office use, retailing for half a dollar. It cannot fail to meet with an enormous sale.

Mr. A. V. Haight, the well-known printer of Poughkeepsie, New York, has invented a galley lock, which has been brought out by the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York.

THE American Lithographer and Printer has entered on its fifth volume. We are glad to learn that it is in a prosperous condition, as we consider it one of the ablest and best conducted trade journals in the United States.

THE parts of the *Century* where no cuts appear are now printed on a Web perfecting press, at De Vinne's, New York. The paper is furnished by S. D. Warren & Co., Boston. The immense monthly editions require this mechanical change.

Another stop-cylinder press has just gone into the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, displacing a large Adams, making the fifth in one room. Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, also contemplate putting in a number of stop-cylinders, where they have run Adams presses for many years past.

THE following for "faint lining" is both simple and cheap: Dissolve a few ounces of gum arabic in water; when dissolved, use eight or ten drops to a pint of ink; mix blue paste with warm water, and always strain through a cloth. If you wish a slightly darker blue, add a few drops of alcohol. This ink will run smoothly on any kind of paper.

THE number of job presses of the old Gordon pattern, made by different firms throughout the country, probably never was so great as now, yet the original Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York, manage to find a market for some hundreds of the improved pattern every year.

THE following is said to be a good recipe for making a white ink that can be used in a ruling pen as India ink is used: Mix Chinese white with water containing enough gum arabic to prevent the immediate settling of the substance. Magnesium carbonate may be used in a similar way. They must be reduced to impalpable powder.

A MACHINE called the typograph is now being perfected in New York, and may result in important changes in the book printing business. In appearance it resembles a type-writer, supported on a sewing machine stand. A treadle operates a vertical wheel, on the periphery of which are arranged steel type, punctuation points and figures. The same power gives a lateral motion to a "carriage," on which is attached a sheet of lead. Operating the several keys on the finger-board works a lever, which thrusts the corresponding type against this sheet of metal

with force sufficient to make an indentation in the latter, so that when the sheet is finished it forms a matrix from which an electrotype may be taken.

A PROCESS is reported from France for waterproof paper: A light film of gutta-percha is fluxed upon the wrong side of the sheet of paper, and covered with any suitable material such as linen, etc. It is then subjected to heat to soften the gutta-percha and pressed to cause the surfaces to firmly adhere. It is then impervious to atmospheric changes

The Architects and Builders' edition of the Scientific American, though but just in its second volume, has achieved a circulation larger than that of any publication of its class in the world. The subscription price is but \$1.50, and the amount of matter printed is uncommon for the money. Each issue has with it a two-page colored plate of building designs.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York, are reported to have about the most flourishing trade in printers' supplies in the metropolis. The flattering letters they have received from appreciative customers would fill a large book. The house is only about five years old, and the success achieved would seem to be a verification of the saying, "It's hard to catch a We(a)sel asleep."

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington are printing the one-dollar certificates, bearing the head of Martha Washington, at the rate of 20,000 a day. The new two-dollar certificates, with General Hancock's head in the vignette, are also being rapidly turned out. Work has not yet been commenced upon the five-dollar certificate, for which General Grant's head has been selected, but will be shortly.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—As soon as the news reached London of the recent volcanic eruptions at Terawera, New Zealand, the proprietor of the Times sent & cablegram to the proprietors of one of the leading journals in Auckland, asking them to wire a full account of the catastrophe. That they really wanted as detailed a description as possible is proved by the fact that the amount up to which the Auckland journalists were authorized to go for the purpose was no less than forty thousand dollars.

To give printers' dark inks a bronze or changeable hue, take one and one-half pounds gum shellac and dissolve it in one gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add fourteen ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours longer, when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue-black, or other dark inks, as needed, in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich dark or changeable hue.

THE Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, besides being responsible for a large and prosperous trade in job presses and printers' supplies, have the uncommon duty of partly upholding the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, their premises entirely occupying one of the arches under the viaduct leading thereto. The whole aspect of the place is impressively solid, preëminently befitting the nature of the business conducted there.

SERPENT SKIN FOR BOOKBINDINGS.—This is indeed an age of progress, and unremitting is the endeavor to produce something fresh. Cunning as the serpent is supposed to be, it has been unable to evade the novelty-seekers. Its skin has been for sometime utilized for the covering of pipe cases, and the latest craze in binding will shortly be "half-serpent." It presents a handsome appearance, owing to the beautiful marking, and the high degree of finish which it will take.

M. Etienne de Fedor has submitted the recently invented typotelegraph process to a trial by the minister of posts and telegraphs at Paris. It is intended to be devoted chiefly to press messages. The article of a paper or journal which is to be forwarded by telegraph to another journal is first set up in ordinary type in a column and then stereotyped. The block is afterward sent to the telegraph office, and serves as original of the message. M. Fedor claims that the rapidity of the transmission may reach 1,200 letters per minute, or about 4,000 words per hour.

THE CUBAN WAY.—In Cuba, two hours before a paper is distributed on the street, a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government, and one to the censor. When the paper is returned with the censor's indorsement the paper may go to the public. One

of the newspapers of Havana disregards the law, publishes what it pleases and when it gets ready. Every few weeks the government fines the editor and suppresses the paper. The next day the paper appears under a new name. Its frequent brushes with the government advertise it.

In French Switzerland, according to the *Correspondent*, master printers have taken a practical step to prevent under-cutting in tenders for work, more especially such as is given out by the federal government and municipal bodies. Forty of them have formed an association and appointed a working committee, which accepts all orders and distributes them among the members in turn. The association has now been in existence for a year, and the combination has proved so effective in checking a growing evil that it has been resolved to maintain it. A good example set, which, it is to be trusted, will find imitators.

IT is more than 300 years (says Book Lore) since the Genevan printer, in 1562, sent out into the world the famous Whig Bible, so called because Matthew v, verse 9, is made to read, "Blessed are the place-makers." The edition is a rare one, and is very seldom found in a perfect condition. The catalogue of the Strood Park Library, lot 481, contains a copy which, as usual, is sold with all faults. The same catalogue is especially rich in bibles and prayer-books, among which may be noticed Coverdale's bibles of 1535 and 1550, the Sixtine Bible, 1590, and a good copy of Cranmer's Great Bible, printed by Whitchurch in 1539.

The "Peerless" stereotyping machine, manufactured by Garlton, Gaps & Co., Kansas City, Missouri, has several features of mechanical advantage which will attract attention. The casting box is steamheated, the steam passing through the casting plate, and insuring a perfect cast with the metal, at almost any temperature, without burning the matrix. The machine generates its own steam while melting the metal, with the same fire, and there is no danger of melting the type while making the matrix; the press for drying the matrix is also steamheated, and is combined in the machine. This firm also makes a combined saw-router and trimmer; also a patent perforator.

JOHN E. TAYLOR, of the Springdale Paper Company, has perfected a mechanism for embossing paper, as it is made upon the machine. Heretofore all embossing or ornamenting of writing paper with impressed designs has been done at considerable expense after the paper was made, upon calender-rolls of steel, on which the designs were engraved. Mr. Taylor's process does away with all this, and produces a more perfect impression directly in the process of making the paper, so that when it first comes off the machine it is embossed. Mr. Taylor has an application for patent pending, and is already producing paper embossed in various styles, which finds a ready sale.

A METHOD of sending a picture by telegraph has been invented by a Scotchman, W. Gemmill, by which a photograph taken at one end of a wire is transmitted and reproduced at the other. The picture is primarily projected on a selenium cell placed in the telegraphic circuit, which, according to the degree of intensity of the light received, acts upon the current, and through it a number of subsidiary currents connected with an incandescent lamp, illuminating it with varied degrees of intensity consonant with the strength of the current. "These successive illuminations," according to the *Photographic Times*, "would give images of corresponding brightness to the points in the picture thrown upon the selenium cell, and the final picture, of course would consist of a series of these points in various depths of shade."

LITHO-BRONZE PRINTING.—Among other useful wrinkles in the new edition of the *Printing Trades Diary*, an English publication, is the following: "It is sometimes required to print in bronze, at short notice, both sides of ball programmes and similar work. In ordinary procedure, one side would be allowed to dry before the other was printed, but in the case supposed there is no time for this. The secret is to employ drawing-paper or ivory cards, which are not very absorbent of ink. The stone having been made up to work both sides at once, a stiff ink is employed, and the cards printed and backed before the bronze is applied. This will be found quite effective and more simple than bronzing one side and then printing and bronzing the other. The second printing, in the latter case, would be sure to force the ink

through the first applied bronze and necessitate re-bronzing, while in the mode we recommend there is sufficient ink left (despite the set-off taken from it) to hold the bronze, and consequently one bronzing is all that is required."

In Saint Margaret's Church, Westminster, England, is a tablet to the memory of William Caxton, the first English printer, inscribed as follows:

To the memory of

WILLIAM CANTON,
who first introduced into Great Britain
the Art of Printing:
and who, A. D. 1477, or earlier, exercised that Art in
the Abbey of Westminster.
This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom the literature of this
country is so largely indebted, was raised,
Anno Domini MDCCCXX,
by the Roxburghe Club,
Earl Spencer, K. G., President.

American business men could learn an important lesson in the matter of advertising from their English cousins. Look at their trade papers especially. Plenty of them have thirty, forty and even one hundred pages of advertising. They advertise everything they have to sell, and advertise persistently. American business men advertise more grudgingly. They look with hostile eyes upon the solicitor. They do not recognize the necessity for letting the public know what they have as do their English brothers. There is room for a more successful policy here. Our most successful men are those who advertise most liberally. It is not necessary to mention names. There are fortunes in store for those who will follow in their footsteps. A good trade journal is as good as two or three good traveling agents.—

Paper and Press.

EARLY ENGLISH PAPER MAKERS.—Caxton's successor, Wynken de Worde, printed a book in 1498, on white paper, and states in the preface, that the paper used was made in England by John Tate, Tate's mill at Stephenage was well known, and was considered worthy of special notice by Henry VII, who paid two visits to the mill, and on each occasion rewarded the owner—on May 25, 1498, and again in 1499—a record of the rewards he gave being found in his household book. Sir John Spielman, although a German, was a paper maker there in 1588, and was knighted for his prominence as such by Queen Elizabeth, he employing the extraordinary number of 600 workmen. That Spielman did employ 600 men there is no room for doubt, as his great success was chronicled in various ways. In comparison with paper making of today, his efforts and his enterprise are alike remarkable.

An amateur genius, who offers to print 1,000 handbills for twenty-five cents, indulges, as a clincher, in the following poetic effusion:

With ink and lead, Prosperities a-head: With lead and no ink Prosperities sink.

Our devils have handed in the following as a reply thereto, the premium being a package of cigarettes:

Let's hope the lead will make him sink
For his vile use of printers' ink.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

A certain Mr. Barricelli
Should stick to his vermicelli,
And bother not with ink or lead
Because he is a leather-head.

Cost of Animal and Steam Power.—A writer in the Revue Scientifique affirms that, from a comparison of animal and steampower, the former is the cheaper power in France, whatever may be the case in other countries. In the conversion of chemical into mechanical energy 90 per cent is lost in the machine, against 68 in the animal. M. Sanson, the writer above referred to, finds that the steam horse-power, contrary to what is generally believed, is often materially exceeded by the horse. The cost of traction on the Mont-Parnasse-Bastille line of railway he found to be for each car, daily 57 francs, while the same work done by horse cost only 47 francs. M. Sanson believes that for moderate powers the conversion of chemical into mechanical energy is more economically effected through animals than through steam engines.

### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Baltimore is crowded with printers at present.

Boston,—State of trade, improving; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Our union is trying to make a uniform scale.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is overrun with idle printers.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair for next two months; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of 9 hours; job printers, \$18 to \$20 per week. A chance for a day or more during the sessions of the legislature

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week \$14.

Des Moines.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$fs.;

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects seem to be good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. There is a chance for a sub now and then during the holidays.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. At times subs are in demand.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Rather crowded at present.

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not very bright at present; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The trouble with the Journal and Courier still exists, and will until decided by the Supreme Court of Errors, in December.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Lots of work for good job printers at \$20 per week. A No. 1 job printer can secure a steady situation at \$22 per week.

Selma.—State of trade, poor; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Stay away from Selma for two months to come.

**South Bend.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. It is rumored that the *Register* of this city will change proprietors shortly.

Springfield.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. There are a large number of hands here out of work.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, never were better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Come, and you will not starve if you have your card. Mr. Robert Windes, our ex-president, has been drawn to serve on the jury, the first printer that has been drawn for several years.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor in job department for next three months; several elections to occur may improve newspaper work; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

A NEW wages scale for German printers was introduced in a large number of German printing offices on the 1st of October. As the result of a ballot that has been taken, it appears that 214 employers voted in favor of the adoption of the new tariff, and ninety-three against it. In Leipsic, the metropolis of the German book trade, only 616 operatives were in favor of the new scale, and 1,090 voted against its adoption.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

MESSRS. ZEESE & Co., 191 Monroe street, to whom we are indebted for the illustration on page 91, and of whom duplicates of the same can be obtained, are now prepared, with the extensive facilities at their command, to execute with dispatch, and in the highest style of the art, all kinds of photo zinc engraving committed to their trust.

MR. J. HUGHES, of 10 Spruce street, New York, has recently patented a new and valuable acquisition to the several other patented methods, comprising what is so well known as Hughes' Stereotype Outfit, which overcomes a long-felt want. It is an easy and quick matter to cast a thin beveled-edge plate by the use of the pica (in thickness) adjustable brass gauges. Then, after the cast has been made, there is nothing to do but saw off its ends, and it is ready to be placed and locked firmly on its base, composed of adjustable sections or pieces of the case of combination furniture. This method does entirely away with the expensive, incumbrous "patent blocks" for the working of book plates. It has also the advantage of being specially adapted to the working of plates of jobwork of any description, saving the time and expense of blocking by tacks, screws, etc. One set or case of these late patented combination block-bases, either of wood or metal, in connection with the double-grip side attachments, is equivalent to a very large number of the expensive patent blocks, only adapted or limited to a certain size. With this cheap and simple combination, bases to suit the size of any newspaper page, book plates, large or small (or job work of any description), can be instantly adjusted, saving time, space and money.

### A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following testimonial as to the merits of and satisfaction given by the use of Benton & Waldo's self-spacing type, from E. H. Stevens, of the well-known publishing firm of E. H. & F. A. Stevens, St. Paul, speaks for itself. It was written to a gentleman of this city in response to his inquiry as to its staying qualities: "In reply, I desire to say that Benton & Waldo's self-spacing type continues to give me entire satisfaction. I have given it the most severe test probably that it is possible to give it. I furnish patent sheets for three hundred different papers in the Northwest, and have from twelve to fifteen lady compositors all the time. I have used the self-spacing I think over one year, and it is in excellent condition now. I do not see that it corrodes any to affect the justification. Any type will corrode if it is not taken care of and kept clean. I can give it my endorsement, and say it grows in my favor instead of diminishes."

### A LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The New Prouty Combination Book, News and Job Press, exhibited in the present issue of The Inland Printer, which supplies a long-recognized want, while worthy the attention of the trade in general, especially commends itself to the country printer or the printer of moderate means, as its price enables him to possess a press capable of doing a class of work which heretofore has been beyond his control. It is claimed to be the peer of any \$1,200 or \$1,500 news and job press in the market, and can easily run off from 1,000 to 1,500 impressions per hour.

The general characteristics of this press can be readily seen by looking at the cut on the advertising page. Every part is made of the best iron and steel, planed and turned in the finest manner. The wheels are fine cut gear, which gives the press a smooth and almost noiseless motion, without jar and tremble. The frame is very solid, is perfectly braced and rests squarely on the floor. This press has a new side lever movement, which gives great rapidity of motion. While taking the paper and while delivering it the motion is slow; this feature is of great utility, especially in feeding. The press stands low, so that it is easily operated, and the feeder can stand on the floor. The type bed is all clear, so that the form can be corrected, locked and unlocked with as much ease as though it were on the imposing stone. This

press operates without tapes, pulleys or fliers for ordinary work. But every press is supplied with the new patent throw-off and lock, and also with a flyer and tapes, which take the place of delivery table, and can be used or not at the option of the operator, being controlled by a single lever. The new throw-off enables the printer to run the press without taking any impression, and also operates as a perfect *lock* to the type bed while printing. By means of the fly, the operator can have the sheet laid printed side up, thus enabling him to watch his work without turning sheets over. These presses can be run by hand, but should be run by steam.

For further information apply to W. G. Walker & Co., Madison, Wisconsin.

"FAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION—Warranted not to adhere to the edges of sheet torn from the pad. Send 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you recipe for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound. UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

FOR SALE.—A complete outfit of electrotyping machinery and shop appliances for first-class electrotype foundry. Machinery good as new—used but a few months. First-class make. Reasonable terms. Apply at 99 to 109. W. Monroe street.

FOR SALE.—A first-class job office and bindery, doing a business of about \$18,000 a year, with from \$7,000 to \$10,000 guaranteed, in a town of 35,000 people, with nine railroads. Inquire at C. B. Cottrell & Sons', 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Job and newspaper office in Chicago, doing a good business. Price \$1,400; \$400 down, balance on long time. Address F, care of Inland Printer, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Printing and binding establishment, in one of the largest cities in Iowa. Has facilities for doing all kinds of blank book and edition work. Will sell all or part. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. If you have from five to fifteen thousand dollars to invest, address "PRESS," care of this office.

POR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co. agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38½ inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Conn.

HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESS WANTED—I want a small cylinder press: cash. Address, with particulars, J. A. WAYLAND, South Pueblo, Colorado.

4-2-2t

TO PRINTERS.—A job printer, of large experience as general manager of large office, desires to change location, and invites correspondence with parties wanting such a man, who are able and willing to pay fair salary for satisfactory work. Address B. S. C., care INLAND PRINTER.

4-2-11

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, 41-tf

WANTED.—PRINTING OFFICE in trade for desirable, centrally located residence property worth \$4,000, in city of 150,000 inhabitants. Will trade for office of same or less value, on cash basis. Address B. S. C., care Inland Printer.

### RARE CHANCE.

A PUBLISHER, who has made a competence in the printing business at a county seat in a Western State, desires to sell a part of his office. Wants a partner to take charge of the business who has from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in cash, and can give good references as to character, etc. Don't answer unless you mean business, and give references when you write.

Address PUBLISHER, Care LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

### WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED \* DICTIONARY. A CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFT.

The latest includes a Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, over 25,000 titles; Biographical Dictionary, 9,700 noted persons; 3,000 illustrations; 118,000 words in its vocabulary, being 3,000 more than found in any other American dictionary. Comes with or without Patent Index. "Invaluable in every school and at every fireside."

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



New Catalogues New Tools.



Standard Job Stick,
New Upright Miterer,
New Rule Shaper,
New Card Cutters,
New Style Cabinets.

THE most complete Catalogue printed in the United States. It shows 253 complete series of type (more than any foundry shows). It shows a great variety of machines and tools made by our wide-awake competitors. It shows all our products. Illustrated Catalogue, 200 pages, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Very complete Cut Book, 100 pages, sent on receipt of 25 cents. Special Catalogue of Celluloid, Holly Wood and Wood Type, sent on receipt of 6 cents.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.



LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES MAILED ON APPLICATION,

REFERENCE TO LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

### Standard · Printing · Inks, H. D. WADE & CO.

117 Fulton St., New York.

UNIFORM IN QUALITY.

ECONOMICAL IN USE,

RELIABLE IN EVERY WAY.

- The Best is the Cheapest! -

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
MARDER, LUSE & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

A. F. Wanner, Pres't. Geo, W. Weber, Vice-Pres't. A. F. Walther, Treas.

### UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

### JOB, BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

SPECIAL AGENTS

BOSTON AND CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRIES,

Whose popular productions are carried constantly in stock.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Printers' Machinery and Supplies, Cabinets, Stands, Cases, etc.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Our printers' publication, The Press and Type, mailed free to any address.

H. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. Hunt, Treas.



### TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURBES OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GEO, H. TAYLOR.

HARVEY M. HARPER

### GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.

### Commission Paper Dealers—\*

### \*——Manufacturers' Agents.

We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News.

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

### FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

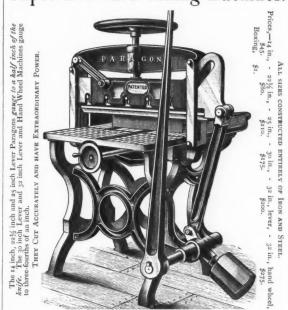
We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

Above prices are net.

### CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

### THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

### Whiting Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

DAILY PRODUCT:

TWENTY TONS

OF FINE PAPER.

THOMAS FOX, Pres. and Treas. GEO. N. FRIEND, Vice-Pres't. GEO. B. FOX, Secretary.

### Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

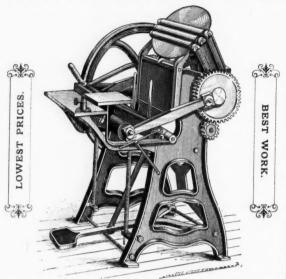
Book, Cover, News, Manila, Rope Manila and Express Papers.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

MILLS: LOCKLAND, RIALTO and CRESCENT.

### NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

### A. OLMESDAHL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Presses,
41 CENTRE STREET, - - NEW YORK.

GRAY'S FERRY

### PRINTING-INK

WORKS.

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C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.

198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

### HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.



MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

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BINDERS

—AND—

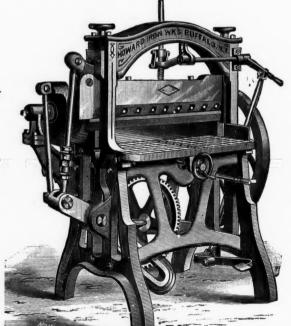
PAPER-

MAKERS

MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

NO BETTER
MACHINERY IN
THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

### THE INLAND PRINTER.

### The LEADING TRADE JOURNAL of the World in the Printing Industry.

After the first of January, 1887, the Subscription Price will be \$2.00 Per Year.

### EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN

ARE invited to sustain with their subscriptions a Journal alive to their interests, and, by doing so, keep informed of the inventions, improvements and changes continually occurring and crowding out the old-time methods. A corps of talented, practical printers have been secured to instruct, improve and interest our readers, and Vol. IV., which commenced October, 1886, presents features of unusual interest to the craft.

No printing-office, typographical library, editor's desk, employer's workshop or workman's bookcase should be without this valuable addition to typographical literature.

"To keep thoroughly posted on what is being done among printers throughout the world, you should subscribe to The INLAND PRINTER. It is a splendid publication, and deserving of the support of every printer. It will be specially valuable to the young journeyman who is ambitious."—Golding's Bulletin of Novelties, Boston.

"The INLAND PRINTER has surpassed all that was expected of it in the beginning, and it may now be considered the foremost typographical magazine in America. It is exceptionally well printed, most ably edited and conducted, and is issued with a regularity which is astonishing when we consider that it is a printers' journal."—St Louis Printers' Register.

"The INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, always a model of typographical excellence, is fast making itself indispensable in all well regulated printing-offices and to all printers with ambitions beyond the "blacksmith's" branch of the craft. It should be in the hands of every GOOD printer and of those who DESIRE to be good printers, as well."—The Paper World.

"We acknowledge the receipt of bound volume II., of that excellent journal, The INLAND PRINTER. Though complete in itself as a monthly issue, it appears to even better advantage when neatly bound in a compact volume, and is indeed a gem which should find a place in every printer's library. A limited number of copies are yet attainable."—

The Chicago Electrotyper.

"The execution of the number before us is deserving of all praise, and the literary workmanship is worthy of the mechanical. If such a sumptuous production can be supported by American operatives, they will certainly surprise their fellow craftsmen in every other part of the world, for no paper at all comparable to it has yet been established by workmen or for workmen."—British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, London, Eng.

"We have received from the publishers of The INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, a handsomely bound copy of volume II. of that favorite publication. This paper stands today at the head of the list, and is justly considered the foremost typographical magazine in America, if not in the world. The editorial department displays marked ability, while the makeup and presswork are beyond criticism. It is something that every printer needs."—Pacific Printer.

"The INLAND PRINTER (Chicago) commences its third volume in a new dress and a handsome, new and engraved wrapper title. As a representative journal of American printerdom it has scarcely an equal; it takes in everything of interest to the craft, is beautifully illustrated, and its typography and presswork are perfection. It is one of the most welcome of exchanges, and deserves all the success it has so quickly achieved."—Paper and Printing Trades Journal, London, Eng.

"With the beginning of volume III., that already superb publication, The INLAND PRINTER, made a change in its cover, altering the entire design of the first page and adopting a new color in the paper used. The new design is much more emblematical of the craft and we think much handsomer. We have no words of commendation too high for The INLAND PRINTER and its management, for they deserve more than the highest praise we could bestow."—St. Louis Printers' Cabinet.

"The INLAND PRINTER, published at Chicago, is now the leading typographical journal of America. Its pages show the work of masters in their respective lines, and it is doing more good today for the advancement of printing and kindred trades than all other printers' journals combined. The INLAND PRINTER is a great advocate of the interchangeable system, and its severe lashings have helped to force some obstreperous typefounders into line. Every printer should read it—\$1.50 per year, postpaid.—The Neat Printer, San Antonio, Texas.

We have a limited quantity of copies of Volumes II. and III. at the following prices:

SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

COMPLETE FILE, \$1.50.

BOUND IN RUSSIA, \$3.00.

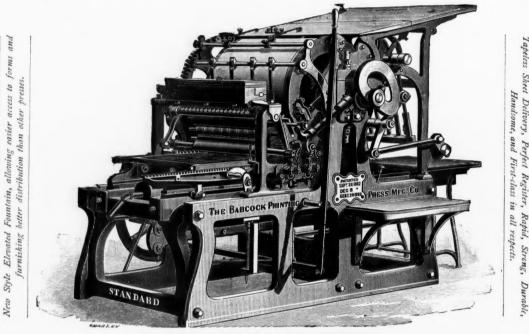
THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,

2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street,

CHICAGO.

### BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. Co's

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution Ethographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.



### BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

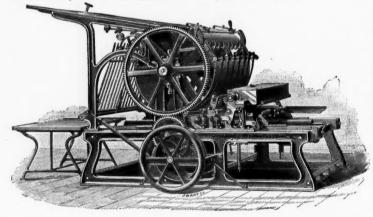
These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

Noiseless Gripper Motion, with Perfect Register. Air Valve, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. The Shield, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. The Piston can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. The ROLLER-Bealing has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." The INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

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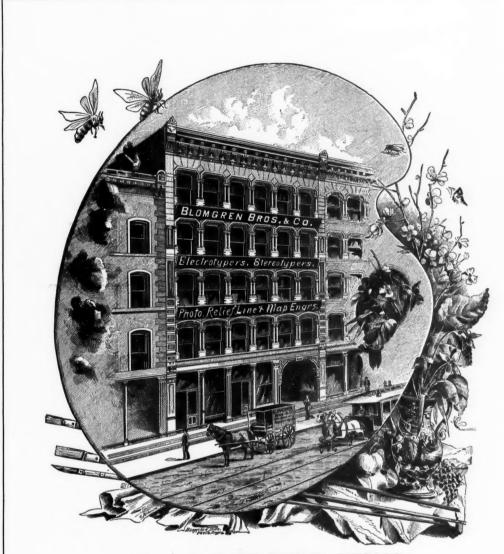
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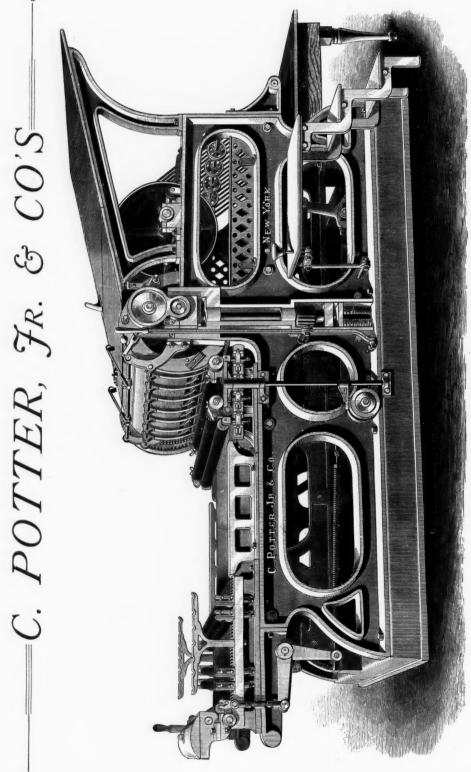
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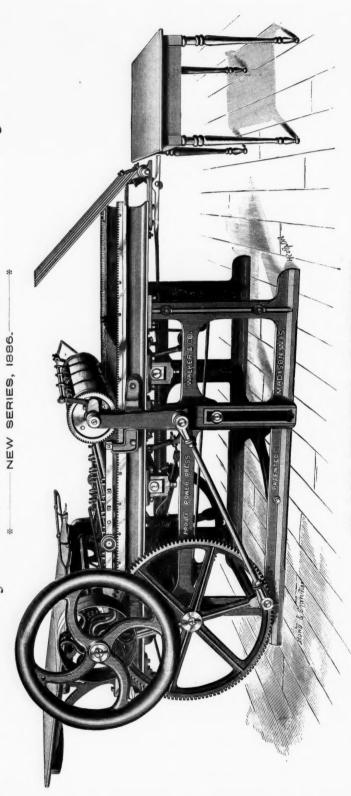
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